The New-York Times.

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THE CINCINNATI MUDDLE.

Fierce and Damaging Raid on Judge Davis' Ranks.

McClure Throws Over Davis and Takes Up Curtin.

Spreading a Small Delegation Over the Empire State.

Possible Result of the First Ballot to be Taken.

The Platform-Makers Still Irreconcilably Hostile.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—"There never was just such another Convention as this, where everybody can come, and everybody who does come has a crotchet," said perplexed DEFREES this afternoon, when the announcement of "Awful Gardner" McCLURE had made Pennsylvania doubtful, and dampened the hopes of the Davis men sufficiently to have McCLURE declared an unconscionable trading politician. There was truth in the utterance of DEFREES, for every twist of the machine seems to give an entirely new and decidedly confusing picture.

STRONG ATTACK ON DAVIS.

The direct result of the demoralization which resulted from the development of the unexpected strength of Judge DAVIS was a newspaper canons of independent journalists late last night, in which it was determined to kill off DAVIS instantly by an editorial blast in the four quarters of the country. Consequently there appeared in this morning's *Commercial* the substance of the editorials that were telegraphed from here to the Chicago *Tribune*, New-York *Tribune* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the latter being a Democratic worshiper of ADAMS. In addition to this, some of the Southern delegations counted on for DAVIS proved unreliable and helped to confuse the situation. The Adams party, emboldened by the partial success of this bluff game, were quite jubilant, and went so far as to declare that in no event should DAVIS be nominated if they could help it, and if he was, they would split the Convention square in two. This has only embittered the factions, and though some accept it as an indication of harmony, it is plain to be seen that the result proves no assurance of it whatever.

CALMING ACTION BY ILLINOIS.

The Illinois delegation, however, came to an agreement which did considerable toward calming down the passions which had been aroused. A caucus was arranged at which the respective factions of DAVIS, TRUMBULL and PALMER were each represented by a committee of three. At this conference a dispatch was produced from Judge DAVIS to LEONARD SWETT, in which he assured his friends that no such feeling existed between Judge TRUMBULL and himself as seemed to exist between their friends in Illinois. This announcement produced a good effect, and after some discussion it was agreed to report a plan by which the vote of Illinois should be cast as follows: One-half for DAVIS, a quarter for TRUMBULL and a quarter for PALMER. This arrangement was subsequently ratified by a mass-meeting of the Illinois delegation at Greenwood Hall, at which Dr. JARPON nominated JESSE W. FELL for Chairman. A committee to select delegates was appointed, and an adjournment took place till 7½ P. M. to hear the report. This result in Illinois is accepted by both the friends and opponents of DAVIS as favorable to their respective sides. The Davis men say that it means a unanimous vote for him after the first ballot, while his opponents say that it simply means that he is to be laid down easily before he is thrown overboard. This is a sample of the confused view taken by the different partisans of the same facts.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

New-York held a caucus this morning, and enrolled the delegates present, the number falling short of 100. After a turbulent discussion of two hours, in which a great diversity of opinion as to the manner of proceeding was developed, it was finally agreed to appoint a committee of eight, who should report delegates at large to represent the State at a meeting to be held to-morrow. After the temporary organization delegates from Congressional districts are to be selected by districts, and those districts not represented are to be filled up from the others. The result will be that the delegates from twelve of the districts will be spread over the entire thirty-one, as nineteen-twentieths of the delegates are from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, while the remainder, almost without exception, are from Albany, Troy, Rochester and Buffalo.

McCLURE'S DEFLECTION FROM DAVIS.

But the most important, and probably the most significant of the real character of the sorcheads, of all the meetings of State delegations held during the morning was that of Pennsylvania. McCLURE had come with sixty of his followers, and gathering these together in the hall of the Law School proceeded to open his campaign. Gen. THOS. L. KANE was chosen Chairman, and it being proposed that delegates at large for the State should be selected, there was no difficulty in choosing McClure himself, Jno. Heckman, Gen. H. L. Cake, Gen. Thos. L. Cake, C. F. Bauer, Wm. M. Irwin, J. B. Rowe and M. B. Lowery, all experienced bolters and undoubted sorcheads. W. H. REDDIMAN being chosen for the Committee on Resolutions, and ALEXANDER IRWIN on Organization, it was resolved to defer the selection of district delegates to a later session. Important as was this business, more important business still was transacted in the determination that the Greeley resolution on the tariff, which leaves the question to the Congressional districts, would be acceptable to Pennsylvania. After all this was done, McCLURE threw his bomb-shell into the already disorganized ranks of the sorcheads by withdrawing Gov. CURTIN peremptorily as a candidate for Vice-President, and presented him for the first place. Pennsylvania naturally agreed to this, but Gen. CAKE suggesting that it would be well to indicate a second choice, McCLURE astounded everybody by declaring that Pennsylvania had no second choice. As it was well known that McCLURE would control the vote of the State, this declaration was accepted as a serious disaster by the managers of Judge DAVIS, who had counted confidently upon the vote of Pennsylvania, and had besides been making capital in other quarters by their combination of DAVIS and CURTIN. This being destroyed and the vote of their chief State uncertain, Davis stock fell somewhat, and such Reformers as DEFREES and LAMONT were not so certain as they had been that "DAVIS has captured this whole thing, Sir."

CONSTRUCTING BACK-DOORS OF ESCAPE.

Cursings deep and loud have been the chief result of the discovery of McCLURE's inclination to dicker, and he has been held up during the afternoon by the Davis managers as the most astute of politicians. Nor has the Pennsylvania delegation been the only one which has disappointed the just expectations of the men who have come here to beat GRANT because GRANT won't let them beat the people. In several others there have been serious indications of a disposition to get out of the path marked out by the Davis men for all to tread, and, although the semblance of harmonious action has been preserved, foundations have been laid, in many cases, for flat repudiation of the ticket after it has been nominated.

KANSAS.

Among the meetings of State delegations which have been held today was that of the Kansas delegates, among whom was Ex-Senator ROSS. They met in the parlor of the Galt House. Hon. M. J. PARROTT presided, and, upon motion, it was agreed that all Liberal Republicans from Kansas, who were present, should take part in the representation of the party in the Convention. An informal ballot was had, deciding in favor of TRUMBULL, but they showed no disposition to make a fight for him or any other man. This delegation came here for success, and will heartily indorse the nominees of the Convention. GREELEY is their first choice for Vice-President. The vote stood: TRUMBULL, 26; ADAMS, 6; BROWN, 5; DAVIS, 4; and GREELEY, 2.

KENTUCKY FOR ADAMS.

The Louisville delegation turned up this morning, under the escort of Hon. LAFE JOSEPH, and pronounce loudly for ADAMS. An informal meeting at Room No. 8 was held, and an adjournment had to the State Convention at Covington. The gentlemen composing the delegation are as follows: W. N. Hallman, S. N. Dembets, Wm. Kriepnaber, A. R. Cooper, D. W. Armstrong, Wm. Remicke, A. M. Gaslay, R. C. Bohne, F. P. Smith, A. Brandeis, Lafe Joseph, W. G. Smidt, R. Knoefel, A. G. Booth, James Barkhouse, G. Bauer, B. Irwin, H. Ashman.

NEVADA UNANIMOUS FOR ANYBODY.

The Nevada delegation is of unknown name and antecedents. He slept last night at Hamilton, and reached here by a noon freight train. He is open to conviction, and constantly hopes that the best man may win.

NEW-JERSEY DIVIDED.

The New-Jersey delegation held a meeting at noon in one of the rooms of the Burnet House, but in just exactly what part of the building no one seems able to ascertain. The delegation is divided as to the nominee for President, some favoring ADAMS, some DAVIS, and still others BROWN. For Vice-President they are a unit for PARKER as first choice and SCOVELL second, there being some extra strikers from various quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS GATHERINGS.

A placard was posted in the Gibson House announcing that the Oregon delegation would meet at 8 o'clock.

The Tennessee caucus was held at the Spencer House. Col. COLLIER, an Ex-Federal officer, addressed his fellow-delegates and said he was in favor of harmony and sought it. COLBERD, an Ex-Federal soldier, said: "I came here to fight centralization, and if it is not done, this country will go to h-ll."

There have been other caucuses held, and some of them have been extremely lonely.

The Vermont delegation would have been heartily unanimous for something if he had not been confounded by the confusion about him and unable to reach a conclusion.

Another Eastern State was found to be provided with a single delegate, and Alabama turned up with a corporal's guard, headed by a decapitated Mobile Postmaster.

FALSE PRETENDERS—DEMOCRACY CROPPING OUT.

Such an array of odds and ends of rejected politicians was never seen before, and unless these fellows should come together once more, never will it again. False in its inception, this movement has been equally false in its inspiration. Pretending to be a Republican revolt against administrative tyranny and corruption, the presence of Democratic influence has been fully as manifest today as yesterday, though perhaps not so offensive to the distinctive Republicans. Yet the Democratic stamp is everywhere, and particularly does it appear in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. In addition to the prominent Democrats heretofore mentioned, there came last night BAYLESS W. HANNA, the Democratic Attorney-General of Indiana, and a considerable delegation from New-Albany of the same stripe. From Illinois, at the behest of Judge DAVIS' friends, have come hundreds of Democrats and Republicans to create outside pressure, and who do not appear as regular Conventionists. Most of these are from Bloomington, and the personal friends and neighbors of the Judge, who come on free tickets with expenses paid here. Chicago also sends a number of well-known Democrats as lookers-on, but on the sly for DAVIS. Over four hundred tickets for Cincinnati have been sold at Bloomington, and many people are enjoying a fine ride and a charming excursion to Cincinnati. One train came in today with about four hundred persons on board, who voted as follows: DAVIS, 045; TRUMBULL, 30, and the rest scattering. This is a sample of the pressure brought to bear, and which the opponents of DAVIS are today bitterly resenting. It is a specimen of the slundering management of LEONARD SWETT, DAVIS' chief fugleman in Illinois, and if DAVIS should meet with misfortune he can lay it to the stupidity of this man who has made an indiscreet show of force and money.

WHO SHALL SUCCEED DAVIS?

Worse mixed than ever is the universal verdict brought as to candidates. Everybody admits that DAVIS is down, but nobody can say who is up. Whether TRUMBULL, ADAMS or BROWN is to succeed to the vacant place in the affection of the inconsistent devotees, or whether they are to fall down and worship some new god of purity, who may possibly take the shape of REUBEN E. FENTON, is still a mooted question. There is a rumor that Pennsylvania is to declare for FENTON after CURTIN, and there is also a chance that CHASE may be brought forward. An attempt to make an analysis of the first ballot gives New-York to GREELEY; Pennsylvania to CURTIN; Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, New-Jersey, and possibly Wisconsin to ADAMS; part of Indiana, Texas, half of Illinois, Maryland, the District of Columbia, to DAVIS; Minnesota, Kansas, a quarter of Illinois to TRUMBULL; Missouri, to BROWN, and nobody even guess as to the remainder. There are wild expectations as to the succeeding ballots. GREELEY is expected to develop unexpected strength. DAVIS is certain to win on the third ballot, and since McCLURE has taken off CURTIN, GREELEY has been put on by the Davis managers for the second place. BROWN for the time is swamped utterly. PALMER is nowhere, COX is hardly mentioned, CHASE is hunted at, and FENTON suggested. The babble of talk flows unceasingly everywhere, from the lips of these self-sacrificing patriots who have come here, expenses paid by the Free-trade League or the Democracy, to make a President, and the sum and substance of it all, is vanity and vexation. Nobody knows anything. That "Awful Gardner" McCLURE has upset everything. If he had only come out square for DAVIS, as expected, everything would have been altogether lovely and thoroughly unanimous to-night. Tart order and unanimity can be evolved out of the present confusion and divergence of opinion, seems impossible. If it is accomplished, the days of miracles are not past.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

To-night it is almost impossible to say who is ahead, but, taking the votes of the leading States, except New-York and Pennsylvania, ADAMS starts on 120 votes, TRUMBULL on 81, DAVIS 62, PALMER 12, and BROWN 18. This will be about the relative strength of each on the first ballot, and it shows that, despite the blustering of the Davis men, ADAMS is yet decidedly ahead.

A BREAK IN THE DAVIS RANKS.

There has been a terrible breakdown in DAVIS' expectations in both Indiana and Illinois. At the meeting of the first, this evening, a resolution to instruct was voted down, and it was apparent that the delegation would not vote as a unit under any circumstances. The relative strength of the candidates upon a polling of the delegation is, DAVIS, 19; TRUMBULL, 10; ADAMS, 4, and PALMER, 2. Illinois, in consequence of the compromise, gives DAVIS 21, TRUMBULL 10½ and PALMER 10½, but neither is given with a will, and the adherents of each violently declare that if their candidate is not nominated they will go home and work for GRANT.

TEXAS FOR GREELEY FIRST.

JACK HAMILTON comes from Texas, with five others, who are to cast the whole vote of Texas for GREELEY first, and they do not say who afterward.

TIPTON STIRRING THE MUDDLE.

Such an exhibit as this is a faint reflex of the indescribable confusion existing to-night, which renders it impossible to say that anybody is ahead. To confound confusion, Senator TIPTON is declaring that this movement has no need to conciliate the East, and does not intend to. It will carry Connecticut and New-Hampshire in any event, he says, but it belongs to the West, and must take its candidate from that quarter. He is for TRUMBULL as the embodiment of the issues, and for GREELEY for Vice, now that "Awful Gardner" McCLURE has withdrawn.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION—SUMNER.

On the heels of these declarations comes the action of the other State delegation at 9 o'clock to-night. Michigan sends all but one for ADAMS. The New-England States held a caucus, and having organized by selecting as Chairmen, ATKINSON for Massachusetts, WELLS for Connecticut, A. D. MANSON for Maine, and EDWARD HARRIS for Rhode Island, the first two States named proceeded to make correspondents more dizzy by resolving to vote for CHARLES SUMNER on the first ballot. The preferences of the other States are reported, but as they are not decisive of the situation, they are omitted.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

A choice has at last been made of presiding officer of the Convention, Judge GEO. HOADLEY, of Cincinnati, being selected as temporary Chairman, and Hon. GUSTAVE KORNER, of Illinois, as permanent President. Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, who arrived to-night, had been chosen for the latter post, but peremptorily declined on account of habitual deafness and ill health.

THE PLATFORM.

The contest over the platform assumed a new phase this morning, and the party of "brains and convictions" abdicated the situation to a considerable degree by generously proffering a compromise. This compromise took a queer shape, and the significant thing about it was that DAVID A. WELLS wrote it, and New York accepted it with the understanding that New York would offer it in the regular Committee on resolutions, and that, proceeding from that source, it would be held as agreed to by Mr. GREELEY. It was a surprise that there should be, after all, such a ready agreement between the New-Yorkers and revenue reformers like WELLS and ATKINSON, but much stress was laid upon the fact that Mr. WELLS was to write the revenue plank, and that therefore there need be no fear, however indirect or ambiguous the language, the spirit would not be true revenue reform. This promised to work well for a while, and a committee of the revenue reformers, consisting of WELLS, ATKINSON, KITTREDGE, GROVENOR, and another, were appointed to lay the matter before the leading men in the several delegations, but to their utter surprise they found many of the ultra free-traders peremptorily objecting to this hermaphrodite arrangement, and so to-night at the last moment things are again at loose ends, and it is impossible to say what will be the outcome. It is as likely to be the rock upon which the Convention splits as any other cause. Pennsylvania is entirely ignored in the matter, and McCLURE openly declared today that he did not care a —— what kind of a platform was agreed upon. The remainder of the declaration will embody in substance the resolutions of Jefferson City, with an additional plank written by Mr. SUMNER and brought here by F. W. BIRD, indorsing civil rights, which will be shorn of its verbosity, invested with a glittering sort of generality, and presented to the colored race as the peace offering of the sorcheads. This resolution was copied while in Mr. BIRD's possession by JIM ASHLEY, who immediately aired himself as the Commissioner to whom Mr. SUMNER intrusted it. This is his only chance for fame in connection with this Convention.

A COLORED MAN'S STATEMENT.

A rich incident occurred today with the colored delegates from Louisiana. A colored preacher from this city called upon them and expressed surprise that they should be found in such company. "Oh, that is easily explained," said they. "You see they wanted some colored man to make a show, and offered free tickets and expenses paid, so we came along for the fun of the thing; but when we get back we are all right."

THE GREAT CROWD STAYING AT HOME.

There is yet great anxiety to learn the whereabouts of those armies of sorcheads who are reported to have left various cities, and have disappeared on the journey. There are from 1,500 to 1,800 sorcheads congregated here, not one more, and as additional thousands have left leading points, their disappearance is an inexplicable mystery. Illinois sent an avalanche, but by actual count only 194 conventionists reached here, all the others being the Democratic wire-pullers of Judge DAVIS. New-York dispatched an army, but a beggarly array of only 150 can be found, and they with few exceptions are political "bummers" from the chief cities. So it is with all the other States. Let this fact be thoroughly understood. Cincinnati is a provincial town in hotel accommodations, and there are to-night empty beds in Cincinnati hotels. The only crammed houses are the Burnett, Gibson, Spencer, Merchants', St. James and Walnut-street. They have been found fully able to accommodate the whole Liberal Republican Party of the United States, besides some hundreds of their Democratic allies. It will of course be said that there is an immense crowd here, but there's nothing like the gathering that was proclaimed and expected, and the crowd that has come is as disappointing in character as in size. Such men as SAMUEL BOWLES and FRANK W. BIRD have expressed opinions as to the disputable character of their present associates, which a glance fully justifies. Many of the foul birds of prey have been named in these dispatches, and more are to be hereafter. With these political vultures have come such maladroit patriots as RYAN, of Cuban nationality, THEODORE TILTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, N. F. A., who declares this to be a movement of the politicians instead of one of the people. Altogether, it is a gang from which the nation may devoutly pray to be saved.

Religious Reception at the Convent of Mercy.

The Sisters of Mercy yesterday afternoon received three young ladies into their novitiate at the Convent in East Houston-street. The chapel was brilliantly lighted, the altars presenting a scene of rare floral beauty, and filling the air with rich perfume. The names of the young ladies are Miss ELIZABETH McGRATH, Miss MARIA DOYLON, and Miss CELIA BARLOW. They were white robes, with long, flowing veils, orange blossoms, and all the usual bridal accompaniments. Rev. Father STARES, assisted by several clergymen, officiated.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Free Tea and Coffee Bill in the Senate.

Census Statistics—The Indian Territory Massacre—The Tariff Debate in the House—The Robeson Investigation—The New-York Post-Office Workmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate took up the Free Tea and Coffee bill this afternoon and concurred in the House bill, with one amendment only, which fixes July 1 as the date when it shall take effect. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to add to this bill the free list of the recent Senate Finance Committee bill. This was warmly opposed, and, after some discussion, Mr. CONKLING made an effective, but brief speech, against it. It was defeated by a vote of 17 to 32. The chief opposition to the bill came from Mr. TRUMBULL, who moved to add salt and coal. He did not, however, seek to delay action, and contented himself with rehearsing the free-trade view of the true method of imposing duties. His amendment was worse beaten than the proposition to add the free list, receiving only 14 votes to 32 against it. The final vote on concurrence was 39 to 10. The bill will go to the Speaker's table in the House, where it will be in order to take it up as soon as it arrives, if the majority desire. It is expected that the motion will be made in the House to go to the Speaker's table, and that there is strength enough to concur with the Senate amendment and finish the whole subject to-morrow.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

The amount of work accomplished by the Senate today is an illustration of the good results in the advancement of the public business to be gained by the general agreement reached among members as to the order of business, and the effect of the new rule limiting debate and cutting off the power to delay appropriation bills with legislative provisions, will be tested to-morrow, when these bills are proceeded with.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The manufacturing statistics of the census are so far completed that it is certain that the gross products of the manufactures of the country will be $4,000,000,000 and upward. The manufactures of New-York, in round numbers, produced in the last year about $600,000,000. This is exclusive of mining and fisheries productions, which were included in the same tables of the report in 1860. The gross products were then put down at less than $2,000,000,000.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting was of short duration today, and the difficulties regarding the Treaty of Washington were not discussed, nor referred to in the way of business.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY MASSACRE.

The first and most important question which will require investigation by the Indian office in respect to the Tahlequah massacre, is who began the affray. The Cherokee Chief claims the attack was made by the Marshal's posse. The Marshal, on the other hand, claims that the attack was made by the Indians. Till this is decided no action for the punishment of the real criminals can well be taken.

THE TARIFF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The first speech in behalf of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee was made today by Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS. It was a dispassionate, logical, candid review of the situation, and presented a compromise between the ultras of both protection and free-trade. True revenue reform, Mr. ROBERTS argued, should be and could now safely be inaugurated by the Protectionists. He was willing to make reductions in the tariff rates equal to the reductions that have taken place in the internal revenue. Since the two were adjusted to each other. In this readjustment, equitably and equally made, lies true reform, and not in any change that shall discriminate in favor of commerce and against the interests of home production. Against the arguments of Mr. FINKELNBURG, based upon the conceded inequality between our exports and imports, Mr. ROBERTS entered some interesting statistics regarding the trade of England. In 1865 the English imports exceeded the exports by $59,000,000, or an excess which is ten times greater than the American excess. In reply to Mr. BURCHARD's bounty cry, Mr. ROBERTS claimed that it came with very poor grace as a sectional complaint, when the cotton production in ten years has increased forty per cent, wool has increased 300 per cent, and manufactures generally 100 per cent; and all this very largely in the West and South. Mr. ROBERTS' speech was favorably received by the House, his argument being based upon no sectional grounds, but the general prosperity of the entire country. Mr. ROBERTS will join with Mr. DAWES in offering amendments to the majority bill. He is in favor of increasing the total reduction to between forty and fifty millions. Mr. KELLEY speaks today. Messrs. BECK and BROOKS, of the Ways and Means Committee made their speeches today. Neither of them were tariff speeches in any sense of the word. Mr. BECK excused himself from discussing the tariff on the ground that it was worn threadbare, from which it was inferred that the arguments for the majority bill were thus early exhausted. Instead, he launched into an onslaught upon the management of the national finances. It may be interesting to such Liberal Republicans as propose to coalesce with the Democrats to understand that Mr. BECK thinks the paying off of the public debt is an immense folly—a stupidity—and the grossest blunder ever committed. After this candid declaration the Republicans will coalesce with their eyes open. Mr. BECK furthermore defended the income tax, and adopted Mr. BURCHARD's idea that tariffs are bounties—an idea which is traced back by many to GROVENOR's free-trade pamphlet. Mr. BECK wants the average ad valorem tariff to be twenty-five per cent. Mr. BROOKS, instead of discussing the tariff, told the House how much money he and his Democratic colleagues had decided this Government should have to meet its expenses. The speech was an interesting compilation of statistics, combined and compared with much ingenuity and was especially noticeable because of the absence of the reckless partisan charges which have distinguished the Democratic speeches this Spring. Mr. BROOKS placed himself about with Mr. BECK on free trade, both of them handling the abstract question much more sagely than either BURCHARD or FINKELNBURG.

THE CLARKE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Gen WM. T. CLARKE, the sitting member from Texas, whose seat GIDDINGS contests, received the following dispatch today:

Letter on page ninety-four, GIDDINGS' testimony, is a complete forgery. We have by the original. If all his testimony is of the same character, the whole is a fraud.

JAMES C. NEWCOMB,
Secretary of State.

It is understood that the decision of the Committee will be against Gen. CLARKE, because of his failure to put in any testimony. This failure, it is said, by the initiation of his witnesses in many cases, and their wholesale bribery in many others. If the Committee's report shall be an adverse one, Gen. CLARKE will appeal from the Committee to the House, and it is understood that he will state some facts in regard to the history of Texan politics not generally known, which may produce some excitement among the politicians of the South-west.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on the Robeson investigation have not yet prepared a report, but from a canvass of the Committee the following and probable action of the several members is derived: Mr. ARCHER and Mr. BLAIR will unite in report, which will exonerate the Secretary from any wrong intention, but will declare their opinion that he has been guilty of misconstruction and violation of law. SARGENT and PETERS will exonerate him entirely. WARREN, of New-York, will, it is supposed, unite with PETERS and SARGENT.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE WORKMEN.

The delegation of working men from the New-York Post-office had an interview with Hon. HENRY WILSON today. He says that he does not see that there can be any hesitation in granting their claims. It is now further stated that the amendment to the Deficiency bill on this subject covers their case, and assures them the fulfilment of their demands.

DEBTS DUE TO THE STATES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has authorized Mr. TERRY, of Virginia, to report to the House a bill for the recomputation of the debts due to several States by the Federal Government for money advanced by them during the war of 1812. New-York is one of the few States whose interests would be affected by a reopening of the accounts.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following statement of United States currency outstanding at this date has been prepared at the Treasury:

Old demand notes	$20,571 26
Legal-tender notes, new issue	112,131,229 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	224,399,681 00
One year notes of 1863	103,967 00
Two year notes of 1863	36,402 50
Two year coupon notes of 1868	31,353 50
Compound interest notes	846,520 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,361,415 22
Fractional currency, second issue	8,130,267 81
Fractional currency, third issue	4,225,434 78
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	10,364,823 45
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	12,081,070 80
Total	$403,588,375 28

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: GILBERT MARTIN, to be Ensign in the Navy; EMANUEL HAHN, Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y.; LEWIS PEACH, Surveyor-General for Washington Territory; THOS. N. LEE, Postmaster at Hancock, Mich.

THE APACHES.

A telegram received at the Interior Department from Gen. HOWARD, Special Commissioner to the Apache Indians, dated Camp Grant, Arizona, 23d inst., reports that he finds matters there in a favorable condition. There are about 1,000 Apaches on that reservation, apparently contented and peaceably disposed. Gen. HOWARD intended to visit Tucson from Camp Grant.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Special orders from the War Department direct the Superintendents of the recruiting service to send 180 men to the Department of the Platte, 100 to be assigned to the Second Cavalry, and eighty to the Fourteenth Infantry.

THE NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Today the Secretary of State introduced to the President the Chevalier Baron D'OFFENBERG, sent by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia on an extraordinary mission to the United States. The usual speeches were made on the occasion.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

General Term Decision in the Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum Reversed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Court of Appeals today rendered a very important decision, of great interest to banks, bankers and notaries, in the case known as the Bank of Kentucky vs. VARNUM. The decision is in favor of the defendant, overruling the action of the Supreme Court, General Term. It is understood that the points of the decision are as follows: The Court affirms the usage of notaries in the City of New-York of presenting foreign bills of exchange by their clerks, and protesting them under their own certificate; by foreign bills are meant all those drawn outside of this State, and they all hold that this usage may be given in evidence, although not known to the party affected thereby. The Court is understood also to have held that the law of 1871, which abolished days of grace on bills drawn for a number of days specified on their face, does not apply to bills drawn for a number of months or a year, but only to those drawn payable in days, the number of which is apparent on the face, without the necessity of reckoning. S.

THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

Confidence Restored at Holden—The Laws to be Enforced—A Reign of Terror in Cass County.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Gov. BROWN received yesterday detailed information from Adjt-Gen. SIGEL, of Missouri, and the Commissioners sent by him to Cass County, to the effect that the apprehension at Holden has ceased, and confidence is restored by the presence of the troops. A delegation from Pleasant Hill has given assurance that the people there will rally in the cause of law and order, and the Sheriff at Harrisonville and others have taken active measures at that place to preserve the peace. No more troops have been called out, nor is it believed that any more will be needed, as the measures already taken are proving effective. Gov. BROWN expresses his determination to execute the order for the enforcement of the laws at all hazards, and to bring the murderers of STEVENSON, CLINE and DUTRO to speedy punishment.

HOLDEN, Mo., April 30.—Refugees from Cass County, arrived here last night, and report that the reign of terror continues in that county. The aged father of the murdered CLINE has become insane in consequence of the death of his son. The whole family had been ordered to leave the farm by Sheriff BRYANT, who confesses that he is powerless to protect them. The sons have fled to the bush, taking their father with them, and the aged mother and her daughter escaped to Harrisonville on foot. Adjt.-Gen. SIGEL and Commissioners PHILLIPS and COCKERELL held a consultation yesterday and left for Pleasant Hill. Sheriff BRYANT, of Cass County, arrived last night, but is very reticent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—Persons who arrived here yesterday from Cass County state that a reign of terror exists there. Seventeen families residing at Harrisonville and vicinity have been forced to leave on pain of death. The leaders of the gang declare they will not be satisfied until every man directly or indirectly connected with the issuance of the county bonds is killed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

In the Connecticut State Prison.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—A fire broke out in the rule-shop of WYLLIS, THRALL & SON, at the State Prison in Wethersfield, at 1 o'clock this morning, threatening for a time the entire prison buildings. The officers and a few trusty convicts labored assiduously for four hours, and finally got the flames under control. The rule-shop was totally destroyed, causing a loss to THRALL & SON of about $15,000. The Prison was damaged to the extent of about $2,000, upon which there is no insurance. It is thought the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of sawdust saturated with oil drippings from the machinery.

Car-House and Rolling-Mill in Nashua, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., April 30.—A fire broke out this morning in the car-house of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, which building, with its contents, consisting of a tram of cars, snow-plows, &c., was totally destroyed. Water was scarce, and the rolling-mill of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company took fire, and was also burned to the ground. A small portion of the machinery was saved, but the loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. The property is said to be insured for $25,000. The railroad company's loss is not yet ascertained.

At Penn Yan, N. Y.—Fifty Houses Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30.—A very destructive fire broke out in the village of Penn Yan today. Fifty houses were burned. Steamers were ordered from Elmira and Canandaigua to suppress the flames. The fire originated in a furnace. The loss is not yet ascertained.

LATER.—The fire was caused by a furnace at 3 o'clock. The lower part of the village is badly burned. Over twenty dwelling-houses and about thirteen stores, mills and machine shops were destroyed. Nearly every house on Jacob-street up to the back part of Main-street is burned. The fire-steamer from Canandaigua arrived in forty-five minutes after the fire broke out, and did much toward extinguishing the flames. The losses are very heavy, but it is impossible at this late hour to ascertain their extent.

A Malt-House at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 30.—The malt-house of T. BEVERIDGE & Co. was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $4,000; fully insured. The fire was caused by accident.

A Saw-Mill at Barton, N. H.

LANCASTER, N. H., April 30.—Messrs. WHEELER's steam saw-mill in Barton, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Deposit Bank at Columbia, Ky., Robbed in Open Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon five mounted men rode into the town of Columbia, Adair County, Ky., and having dismounted at the Deposit Bank, two of them, with pistols in their hands, held the horses, while the other three with drawn revolvers entered the bank. Four unarmed gentlemen, of whom one was the cashier, were in the bank. One of the intruders demanded the keys of the safe. Another attempted to shoot JAS. GARNER, a bank employe, but he struck up the robber's weapon, although his hand was burned by the explosion. All the bank officers escaped from the building except the cashier, who, although under fearful threats, refused to unlock the safe. He was shot dead, and the marauding party pillaged all the valuables outside of the safe, which they were not able to unlock. While this was proceeding the party outside fired their pistols in all directions, driving everybody off the street. A raid so sudden and unexpected caused the town to seem panic-stricken until the robbers mounted their horses and dashed away. The citizens immediately organized and started in pursuit, and at last accounts were gaining rapidly on the fugitives. The amount of money stolen is not supposed to be large. Great excitement prevails in the county, and the robbers will probably be lynched or shot if captured.

LOUISIANA.

Republican State Convention—No Office-Holders to be Elected to Philadelphia—Grant Indorsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—The Republican Convention met today, with 145 delegates present. C. C. ANTOINE was chosen President, and five Vice-Presidents. The following delegates were elected to the National Convention at Philadelphia by Congressional Districts: First, J. B. Wands, C. J. Adolphe; Second, W. G. Elliott, Mortimer F. Smith; Third, C. B. Darrell, J. Henri Burch; Fourth, E. W. Robinson, T. S. Johnson. Marshal Packard opposed the appointment of Federal officers. The utmost harmony prevails. The resolutions indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and instructing delegates to vote for his renomination, will be adopted to-morrow. E. H. S.

THE TURF.

Chickasaw Jockey Club Races—Second Day.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—The first race was a mile and a half dash, for all ages, for a purse of $300, and was won by *Aneroid*, (brother to *Asteroid*,) beating *Morlaechs*, *Nathan Oakes*, *Templar*, *Ave Maria*, and *Chestnut Filly*. Time—2:45½. In this race *Morlaechs* was the favorite by large odds. *Aneroid* sold low down in the pools, but won the race easily. The second race was mile heats, for all ages, for a Club purse of $600. The following is the summary:

Moslem	1 1
Midnight	dis.
Keno	2 2
Jennie McKinney	3 4
Richland	5 5
Tom Corbett	7 dis.
Chestnut Filly	6 dis.

In this race *Richland* was the favorite and *Midnight* the second choice, but as in the first race, it was won easily by a horse sold in the field.

Betting was heavy and knowing ones lost largely.

The attendance was good; the weather cloudy and pleasant.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Peace has been restored in Hayti.

Gen. CLAVIJO has sailed for Spain from Havana.

The Senate Arms Committee will meet next Monday.

Water will be let into the St. Lawrence canals on May 1.

Two feet of snow fell at Little Cottonwood, Utah, on Monday.

The ship *Calliostoe*, from New-York, has arrived in San Francisco.

LARRY MURRAY, a noted Democratic politician of San Francisco, died last evening.

The farm-house of AMBROSE WIGGIN, in Stratham, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss about $3,000.

The rates for harbor dues, wharfage and dockage at San Francisco have been reduced one-half.

The house and barn of JOHN W. JOHNSON, in Tilton, N. H., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $2,800.

Last night 327 workmen were discharged from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., owing to lack of funds.

The brigantine *Golden Light*, from Barrow, England, has arrived at Halifax, N. S., with railroad iron.

The Rhine is now crossed by eight pontoon bridges, which connect Elsass with the Grand Duchy of Baden.

A report reached St. Louis on Monday night that Lieut.-Gov. GRAVELLY, of Missouri, died on Monday night, at his residence in Stockton.

The New-York Colored Republican State Convention will meet at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, May 8, in the Liberty-street Presbyterian Church, Troy.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will meet in Library Hall, at Camden, on Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., in quarterly convention.

JOHN TALBOT was killed in Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, by a fall, while working on the new City Railroad Depot. He leaves a wife and five children.

GERTON, the Communist, who was convicted of participating in the murder of Hoenges, and sentenced to death, was shot at Satory at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

DAVID NICHOLS, a Boston broker, was arrested yesterday, charged with forging the name of HORACE SAUNDERS, another broker, to a note for $9,875, and was held to bail in $15,000.

At the close of a cock fight between Washington and Arkansas, yesterday, at Memphis, for $5,000 a side, the fight stood: Washington, 8; Arkansas, 4. The main will be concluded today.

The body of the man found on Sunday near Elizabeth, N. J., cannot be that of GEORGE RICE, of Philadelphia, as RICE was found in this City last week, and is now at his home in Philadelphia.

The enormous advance in mining stocks has enabled the assignees of the banking house of JOHN SIME & Co., of San Francisco, to pay their creditors one hundred per cent, where next to nothing was expected.

HENRY W. STRONG, aged fifty-four years, was found hanging dead to a tree in South Windsor, Conn., on Monday. He had been depressed in spirits over the loss of his wife, and had become somewhat intemperate.

M. TANAKA, Commissioner of Education for Japan, visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the High School at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and will visit the State Normal School at New

MAGAZINES.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* is the title of a magazine published by D. APPLETON & Co., the first number of which has just appeared. That there is a place for it no one can doubt who has watched the steady increase of interest in scientific investigation manifested in this country, not only by a select class, but by the entire community. There is a general feeling of dependence upon the results of these researches, which, though weak if compared with what it may become, is nevertheless an immense change from the almost-universal apathy with which such questions were regarded twenty years ago. Science has become a theme for popular conversation; all the current magazines devote several pages to its elucidation; we are daily surrounded by its practical workings; it has of late entered even into religion, and what will be its influence half a century hence no one can predict. With such favorable prospects, immediate and remote, the success of a periodical of this nature, if it is rightly conducted, cannot for a moment be doubted, and in this respect we would say that if the managers of this one will only continue as they have begun, they may be assured of a circulation at ones large and appreciative. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, who is the editor, has made arrangements with the leading scientific periodicals of Europe, so that he can publish papers of special interest from their advance sheets among his selected articles. The original contributions will be furnished by the ablest writers of the day, and will be, as the prospectus says, "authentic statements from men who know their subjects." The present number opens with a paper by HERBERT SPENCER on "The Study of Sociology—Our Need of It," which exhibits in a wonderfully clear and convincing manner the inconveniences and evils resulting from our present irregular systems of social intercourse. There is also a promise of a continuing article explaining how these evils may be rectified. "Science and Immortality," by Rev. T. W. FOWLE, taken from the *Contemporary Review*, explains in a forcible but strictly impartial way the difference between the opinions honestly held by scientists and Christians respecting the great question of man's immortality, &c. The remaining articles are: "The Recent Eclipse of the Sun," R. A. PROCTOR; "Science of Labor;" "QUETELET on the Science of Man," by E. B. TAYLOR; "Disinfection and Disinfectants," by WILLIAM EASSIE; "The Natural History of Man," by A. DE QUATREFAGES; "Cause of Dyspepsia," by ARTHUR LEE; and "Woman and Political Power," by LUKE OWEN PIKE; "The Early Superstition of Medicine," by T. M. COAN.

—*Scribner's* opens with the first number of a sketch of a railroad excursion from Washington to Niagara Falls. The subject lacks a little in freshness, but the numerous illustrations which accompany it are admirably done. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in the fifth paper of the "Back-Log Studies," discusses, both separately and connectedly, the newspaper and the woman questions. These delightful fireside talks have proved, as we thought they would, one of the features of the literary year. Apart from their suggestiveness and latent humor, they possess a genuine naturalness, the worth of which may sooner be estimated by reviewing the numerous failures that have been made in attempting to attain it than by searching for the very few successful realizations. "The Waif of Nautilus Island," by NOAH BROOKS is a charming story, being psychologically considered an evidence of the hereditary effect of culture, or, poetically, a love scene, as sad and delicate as it is truthful. Mr. BROOKS possesses an extraordinary power for realistic sketching. The present account of the life of fishermen on the coast of Maine is vividly correct; a virtue for which his previous stories, founded on incidents occurring in the extreme West, have also been noted. "Mr. Lowell's Prose," by W. C. WILKINSON, is a very searching, and somewhat acrid analysis of Mr. LOWELL's claims as a critical writer. Though in several particulars we do not agree with Mr. WILKINSON in the estimate he forms, yet in the main we think that the objections he makes to the ambiguity, incoherency, and inconsistency of Mr. LOWELL'S prose all well founded. The article is to be continued in the next number. "Folk Life in Appensell," by WILLIAM WELLS. "Vase Fictilia in History," by JOHN H. TREADWELL, and a number of lighter papers complete the contents.

—In *Harper's*, RUFUS HOME concludes his "Story of Tammany;" the desperate political warfare that continued so many years between that organization and the one of which DE WITT C. CLINTON was the leader forming the greater part of the narrative. CHARLES NORDHOFF gives a very entertaining account of his trip to California, supplemented with a statement of expenses, that will be of great value to those contemplating making this journey. As is usually the case with travelers to the Pacific coast, he is an enthusiastic admirer of this section of our country. Mr. NORDHOFF's contribution is the most interesting feature of *Harper's* this month. The remainder of the series will be eagerly looked for by all classes of readers. "Old Kensington" is the title of a new serial by Miss THACKERAY, the introductory chapters of which seem to give promise of a story of more than average excellence. Last month an account of the efforts of a French philanthropist for the practical amelioration of the working classes was given, and in this number GEO. M. TOWLE writes a description of the work performed by an Englishman in the same direction. The paper is called "Saltaire and its Founder," and if it could influence other wealthy manufacturers, similarly situated, to follow the example thus successfully set, would be productive of more real happiness than can easily be computed. One obstacle against its fulfillment in this country is, that here manufactories are not generally under private, but corporate management, which is proverbially merciless. "The Manhattan Well Murder," by E. S. GOULD; "Father Higgins' Preferment," by J. W. DE FOREST; and "Little Brown Pist," by JUSTIN MCCARTHY, have each distinct features of interest.

—The present number of the *Galaxy*, taken all in all, is the most entertaining one that has been issued during the current year. "The Mother of Jacques," by KATHERINE S. MACQUOID, is a quiet, pathetic sketch of French peasant life, so truly natural in its simple rehearsal of sacrifice and suffering that it will make a far deeper impression on the mind of the reader than is generally the case with stories of its type. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE has a descriptive account of "Historic Lovers," from the time of Jacob and Rachel downward. The subject is one that permits of considerable moralization, and is, therefore, peculiarly adapted to Mr. BROWNE's method of treatment. "Donna Lucrezia Borgia," by RICHARD BOYLE DAVEY, is another illustration of our readiness to reverse the judgments established by our ancestors. Few persons have come down to us in history with a more infamous reputation then this woman, yet Mr. DAVEY has proved, satisfactorily to himself and perhaps to his reader, that the charges against her were not only false, but that her character was pure and lovable. In "Faust," by IVAN TURGENIEF, an opportunity is afforded the American public of forming some idea of how much that is beautiful is hidden away in that unlocked store-house, the Russian literature. The present tale is hardly a fair specimen, as it is tinged with German mysticism. Besides these, there are a number of other very readable articles.

—*Lippincott's* opens as usual with "Whymper's Alpine Scrambles," the present installment of which contains several useful hints for amateur mountaineers. Philadelphia may be vividly seen, without going to it, by reading the "Sketches" of H. C. S. "A Pedestrian Tour in Spain" is a decided novelty, and DAVID G. ADEE's humorous account of his experiences will prove very readable. "Sisterhoods in England," by SARAH B. WISTER, is a very interesting statement of the attempt now going on in England to revive one of the leading features of the old Roman Catholic faith. While fully realizing the value of woman's work in the spiritual and material elevation of the poor, Mrs. WISTER thinks that this movement can hardly provide lasting good, and that even at present its continuance depends more upon a formalism of dress and demeanor than upon sincere conviction. "Our Farm in Redmud County," by E. B. ELDER, is a melancholy account of the present condition of the country districts of Virginia. "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" and "Aytoun" are both continued.

—The republication of the *Contemporary Review* in this country, by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co., should be a subject of general congratulation, as, of its kind, it is, perhaps, the ablest periodical in existence. The course taken by it is that of Liberal Conservatism, and it is thus *par excellence*, the representative in England of the Broad Church school of thought. Among its contributors are numbered the leading thinkers, theologians and statesmen of Great Britain. A fair idea of this may be formed from the present number, which contains articles by HERBERT SPENCER, Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, HENRY HOLBEACH, Rev. T. W. FOWLE, and the Dean of Westminster. LIPPINCOTT & Co. are also republishers of the *Saint Paul's Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*.

—The *Aldine* contains its usual store of choice illustrations. One of the finest is an engraving of J. W. A. WARD's statue of SHAKESPEARE, concerning which Mr. STODDART very truly says, "It is the noblest work of the kind yet produced in America." "The Building of the Ship" is a happily-conceived picture from a scene in LONGFELLOW's poem of that name. A number of the prose articles are exceedingly entertaining, especial "Sunshine," by JULIAN HAWTHORNE, and "English Rhymes and Stories," by HENRY RICHARDS. SHAKESPEARE is also treated in words, the celebrations in his honor forming the theme of a very readable paper by the editor.

—The *Canadian Monthly* is the name of a very able periodical, lately started at Toronto, the contributors to which are almost wholly Canadians. The present number has a paper on "The Legal Interpretation of the Treaty of Washington," treating particularly the question of "indirect damages." The author, JAMES BEATY, Jr., considers the matter in a calm, quiet manner, but is, nevertheless, firmly of the opinion that no legal construal of the text of the treaty warrants the presentation of these claims, while the spirit of the document is completely adverse to such an idea. The number also contains several highly-interesting articles on local topics.

—*The Pulpit and the Pew*, even in the few months that it has been in existence, has achieved a decided success; its articles are all sound and instructive; and it also affords an admirable means of intercommunication between the clergy and the laity. Though not often brought into discussion, its tone in treating religious questions on which the minds of many people are in doubt is liberal yet firm. Indeed in any commendations we can make we should be but echoing the judgments of all of those who have interested themselves enough in the matter to read the magazine.

—*The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* is one of the best, if not the best, antiquarian journal published in this country. Its range of observation is exceedingly extended, and historical and biographical matter is often found in its pages of far greater national value than the name of the quarterly would seem to indicate. The present number contains a sketch of Commodore SAMUEL TUCKER, one of the bravest naval officers of the Revolutionary War, by JOHN H. SHEPARD, A. M. The history of the *New-Hampshire Gazette*, published in Portsmouth, and the oldest newspaper in the United States, has been written by F. W. MILLER, and a fac-simile of that sheet as it was when it was first issued is also given. The reader may form some estimate of the advances made in journalism since 1756 by comparing this little paper with those of the present day. The latest news from New-York is ten days old, and that from Boston—only fifty miles away—was three days in coming. Besides this, there are several articles of interest on colonial historical incidents, as well as careful notes concerning the genealogical record of a number of the old Puritan families of Massachusetts.

—The April number of the *Presbyterian Quarterly & Princeton Review* is devoted almost entirely to subjects pertaining more or less closely to that particular branch of the Christian Church. "The Eldership Question," or whether the ruling elders should or should not be elected for life, is stated in a very forcible article by Rev. WM. E. MOORE, who, however, takes the negative side in the debate. Prof. SERDDY furnishes a number of interesting sketches from the life of HENRY COOKE, D. D., the great Irish preacher; and HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., an admirable review of the principal arguments made by the opponents of papal infallibility.

—*The American Watchmaker's, Jeweler's and Silversmith's Journal*, a monthly publication lately started, contains a vast amount of useful information, not only for the benefit of those immediately connected with the various trades, but also for those interested, either as purchasers or admirers, in the delicate and beautiful results of their labor. The latest designs in silverware, the newest style of jewelry, which occupies an important place among the fashions of the day, are faithfully chronicled in this journal. As befitting the subjects treated, in typographical excellence the magazine has few equals.

The Yale College Fellowship Election—A Circular from the University.

The coming election for Fellows of Yale College, which takes place in New-Haven in July, is attracting a considerable degree of interest among the Alumni residing in this City, and an active canvass is in progress in regard to the names to be forwarded to the College, from which a ticket to be voted for is to be made up. It has been charged that the Faculty at Yale were interested in the matter, and that a ticket had been made out and forwarded to the Alumni in different parts of the country, and a denial of the report has also been published. The charge, however, is well founded, for recently circulars have been received in New-York, signed by the Secretary of the College, which read as follows:

"In view of the immediate and prospective importance of the approaching election of members of the Corporation of Yale College, a choice from the persons hereinafter named is suggested, in the belief that the list is drawn from among those who have already shown an active and intelligent interest in the recent growth of the University, and are therefore most likely to labor judiciously and faithfully for its real good in the future: Hon. W. A. Buckingham, LL.D., 1836, Norwich, Conn.; Joseph E. Sheffield, A. M., 1871, New-Haven, Conn.; Gen. A. G. Kenadey, 1842, Newark, N. J.; Henry B. Harrison, 1846, New-Haven, Conn.; Frederic J. Kingsbury, 1846, Waterbury, Conn.; Mason Young, 1850, New-York; Frank E. Kernochan, 1861, New-York; M. Dwight Collier, 1866, St. Louis, Mo. New-Haven, April 15, 1872."

The names above suggested are all well known, and the election of any of them as a "Fellow of the University," would confer an honor on the institution.

Romance in Real Life—An Interesting Case in the Surrogate's Court.

Quite an interesting case was on before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, in the matter of the final accounting of the estate of ALFRED L. CIPRIANT, deceased. Mr. CIPRIANT was a resident of this City, but died abroad some two years ago, leaving a widow much younger than himself, to whom he was married in Dublin, Ireland, about six years prior to his death. By his will a certain portion of his estate was devised to his wife, together with a valuable lot of personal property, consisting of pictures, Bohemian glass-ware, &c., stored in a warehouse in Fine-street. Gen. JOHN A. DIX was appointed by the testator one of the executors of his last will and testament. The deceased had in his employ a valet, a Frenchman named ANTOINE GUERIN, for whom Mrs. CIPRIANT formed a violent attachment, and soon after her husband's death, after returning to this country for a few weeks, to arrange her affairs, she hastened back to Europe and married her former servant. It is charged that the widow used certain moneys of the estate for the purpose of purchasing gifts for her present husband, as several witnesses were examined. Among other things brought out on the examination it appeared that ANTOINE, who was in Paris during the late war, was conscripted, and that MRS. CIPRIANT, although remonstrated with by Gen. DIX, telegraphed to Paris to have a substitute provided at a cost of $1,000. The testimony was quite interesting, but without concluding, the case was adjourned to an future day.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The House amendments to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

The House bill, authorizing the Commissioners of Claims to make further reports of their proceedings whenever they shall deem it expedient or advisable, was taken up.

Mr. WRIGHT objected it as unnecessary and likely to interfere with the regular business of the Commission.

Mr. THURMAN and Mr. CARPENTER also opposed it, and Mr. HOWE advocated it.

The bill was postponed.

MARYLAND NATIONAL RAILROAD.

Mr. HAMILTON introduced a bill authorizing the extension of the National Railroad of Maryland into the District of Columbia.

Mr. HAMILTON also presented a memorial of a Committee of the corporators of said railroad company, praying for the passage of the bill, and setting forth the benefits to be derived by the City of Washington from the construction of said road, which is to run on the meridian of Washington direct to Harrisburg.

RAIDS ON TEXAS SETTLERS.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to inquire into the depredations committed by Indians and Mexicans on the frontiers of Texas, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. SHERMAN doubted the wisdom of appointing a wandering Commission like that proposed.

Mr. CASSERLY said that the appointment of the Commission would quiet the minds of the people of Texas until something should be done for their protection. The bill passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. SAWYER called up the bill extending for two years the time within which States may avail themselves of the Act of July, 1862, granting lands to aid in establishing agricultural colleges. Passed.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate the following information about the accounts of the Pacific Railroads, except the Union Pacific: The whole amount of United States bonds issued to each Company, and for what number of miles, and the amount of interest paid thereon by the United States; the credits allowed for the Companies' and for other services rendered, and the arrears of interest still remaining; the total sum due to the United States on account of principal and interest of bonds, the total amount of principal and interest accruing on United States bonds, and the rate of interest thus far made on account of interest; the amount of bonds or other obligations issued by such Companies constituting a mortgage or lien on its road and other property prior to the claim of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING said that most of the information called for was already to be found in the public documents, and as he was opposed to imposing unnecessary burdens upon the Department, he thought the resolutions had better be postponed until it could be ascertained whether the whole of it was not already published.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. The pending question was on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Morrill (Vermont) amendment authorizing the adjudication of the Court of Claims in suits for the value of captured or abandoned property to cases commenced two years after the suppression of the rebellion, the claimants proving affirmatively that they never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion, was agreed to.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 26, nays 27.

The vote on reconsidering was then taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Windom, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Cassserly, Clayton, Cole, Davis of Illinois, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldtwait, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Hill, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Norwood, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wadleigh—26.

The Vice-President voted in the affirmative, so the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question was then on agreeing to the Morrill amendments.

Mr. ALCORN said that no one at the South claimed that the United States ought to entertain claims for property confiscated or destroyed during the war, but the people of the South did claim that private property taken by the United States ought to be paid for, under the rules of civilized warfare, and under the law of Congress, which provided a Court of Claims, in which the Supreme Court had decided that such claims were entitled to be heard.

Mr. HILL also opposed the amendment.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER the five-minute rule was applied to the debate on the pending bill.

The Morrill amendment was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Conkling, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Merrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Windom, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldtwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Hill, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Norwood, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Trumbull, Vickers, West—28.

The Vice-President voted in the affirmative, making 27 yeas.

The Deficiency bill was then passed.

TEA AND COFFEE.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT the bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee was taken up, and he moved an amendment providing that it should go into effect on the 1st of July; that tea and coffee in public stores and bonded warehouses on the 1st of July shall be exempt from duty, and the duties paid upon it shall be refunded.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee on Finance, after hearing and considering the three views on the subject, had agreed upon the 1st of July as the time at which the bill should take effect. He regretted to have to say that some of the very men who had urged the Committee to fix upon that day had since been endeavoring to raise a clamor in the City of New-York and elsewhere against that action. But the Committee felt that that clamor ought to be disregarded, because to yield to it would be to violate its implied promise to the country. The bill, he thought, ought to be amended so as to make it a free list, and he would therefore vote to add other articles, the duties on which ought to be repealed as well as the duties on tea and coffee.

The amendment offered by Mr. SCOTT was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he thought it unwise to repeal wholly the duties on tea and coffee, because it would leave a deficiency in the revenue upon silks, and other articles of luxury the importation of which would be greatly reduced in case anything should occur to curtail our foreign trade, as was likely to be the result of a war with Spain. He moved to amend the bill by adding the free list contained in the Tariff bill passed by the Senate some weeks since.

Mr. CONKLING said he would vote for the free list as an independent proposition, but he would not tack it upon this bill; because to do so would wreck the bill in the House. As to the criticism made by the Chairman of the Finance Committee (SHERMAN) upon the conduct of persons who had gone to see anti-coffee trade, they were evidently intended chiefly for his (CONKLING'S) constituents, and he would, therefore, say frankly that he sympathized with his constituents and thought their visit to Washington, in the hesitating, uncertain and misleading action of the Senate in this matter.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no more reason for repealing the duties on tea and coffee than for repealing the duties on salt and coal. The Senate had decided that the bills should not in any case take effect until the 1st of July, and that ought to relieve the merchants from the inconvenience of which they complained, and the fact that the bill came to take effect until July was another reason why it should not be pressed through hurriedly now, because it was probable that before the 1st of July a general Tariff bill would be passed, including these articles. He wished to repeal or reduce the duties on other things, as well as tea and coffee, and he hoped Congress would not adjourn until it had made a reduction of taxation to least $50,000,000, and abolished every feature of internal revenue taxation, except that on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco.

Mr. MORRILL said he had voted to take up this bill in order to relieve the tea and coffee merchants from their embarrassment, and therefore he would not vote to add the free list lest it would defeat the bill, but he would not, by any means, consent that the reduction of taxation should stop with the passage of this bill. He agreed with Mr. TRUMBULL that the reduction ought to be at least $50,000,000, and he was satisfied that we could afford to take off even $100,000,000 of taxation, including the internal revenue reduction.

Mr. BAYARD argued against piecemeal and weathercock legislation on the tariff, and in favor of postponing the tea and coffee question until it could be considered in the general Tariff bill to come from the House.

The amendment adding the free list was then rejected—yeas 17, nays 32.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the bill so as to repeal also the duties on coal and salt. Lost—yeas 14, nays 34.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to strike out the "1st of July," so as to make the bill take effect immediately on its passage. Lost. The bill was then passed. It provides that on and after July 1, next, tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duty shall be collected from the same, and all tea and coffee which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses on said July 1, shall be subject to no duty upon the entry thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in said stores on said July 1 on which the duties shall have been paid shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

At 5¼ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported some weeks since by Mr. HALDEMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of the woods on the public domain of the United States, came up as the first business in the morning hour. Several amendments heretofore proposed by Mr. SARGENT and others were accepted by Mr. HALDEMAN, and the bill was further amended by the omission of all the penal provisions.

Mr. BANKS called the attention of the House to the importance of the bill, and commented upon the general impression of the people that their first duty in regard to trees is to get rid of them. He believed that the passage of this bill would awaken public attention to the dangers and evils of untimbering the country. He believed that the great deserts between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains might be reclaimed and fertilized by the processes which would follow the enforcement of this measure. The natural effect of forests was to retain water in the soil, but by the destruction of forests the land was drained and the water poured into torrents which sweep away bridges and destroy property.

Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, gave some illustrations of the importance of this bill, and of the injurious effect of destroying forests, and hoped that the bill would be passed, in some shape or other.

The bill was further advocated by Messrs. HAWLEY, STORMS, BINGHAM and other members; the main point of all the arguments being the beneficial effect of trees on rain, climate and fertility of the soil.

Mr. COOGLER favored the objects of the bill, but thought that its machinery was objectionable in many respects, as interfering with the existing land laws of the country.

Mr. LOWE moved to strike out the first two sections of the bill, which require settlers on the public lands that are timbered to retain one-tenth of the area in timber. Rejected.

Mr. HOAR moved to lay the bill on the table, believing that it would invalidate titles to land. Negatived. The bill was then rejected—yeas 8, nays 92.

THE TARIFF.

The House then, at 12 m., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GOODRICH in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. E. R. ROBERTS.

He said that popular judgment, joined with sound statesmanship in demanding a reduction in the revenue of not less than $40,000,000. He asked for the passage of the pending bill properly amended. The increase of the tax on smoking tobacco was objectionable. The removal of restrictions and annoyance from internal business would be approved. A few changes were abolished, and he would have the rest with abolition of all those flaws in our political system. Considerable reductions ought wisely to be made in the Customs duties on necessaries and common comforts which we do not produce and where the removal of internal taxes will permit wider bounds to domestic production. The present prosperity of the country forbade any radical change in the financial policy. Importers and interests erred in forcing the issue of commerce against home production. Free trade is a phrase and not a fact. Commerce can be really profitable only when based on developed resources. Purely commercial nations have had brilliant but brief careers. The oldest nations—Egypt, China, Japan—teach that the secret of long national life is in development on the soil, and to that commerce may be added, securing enduring greatness. The appeal to strike down our financial system and to adopt that of Britain is eloquent as a warning. Our imports exceed our exports, but Britain buys in excess of her sales six times more than we do. Our adverse balance of trade is 17½ per capita, while the British deficiency is 1.32 per capita. Our total imports in 1870 were 1,325 per capita. If our tendency is bad, the remedy is not to be sought in the example of Britain. It is by greater productions on the soil. The magnificent progress of the past ten years in this country was illustrated from the census. This progress protests against reckless attacks on our manufactures and the attempts to eliminate them as permanent. Figures showed that even in New-England, the most profitable manufactures show less dividends than capital returns when securely invested on lands at the West. In agriculture only a part of any population can be employed, and only for a part of the year. Industry must be diversified to provide profitable employment for the greatest number. Duties may be adjusted to encourage this result. The gentleman from Missouri, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, suggested that when this encouragement is given, it redounds not to the advantage of capital. Tables were submitted showing the advance of wages in this country since the war, and a comparison made with Canada. Recent advances abroad were consequent on our policy, and labor protected against war of American manufactures. Duties were paid by the consumer only when the demand for the article exceeded the supply. Production at home increased the supply and carried down prices. The consumer refused to be cast naked to the mercy of foreigners. How to amend the bill was a question of practical sagacity, not of mere theory. Reductions should be made to discourage comforts without reducing wages. Duties might be rendered permanent by making them moderate. The tariff should be simplified, and the visits of the tax-gatherer made less frequent. We ought to be honest enough to have a financial policy distinctively American, and to adhere to it. Property amended in the interests of the American producer, the bill ought to pass, with reductions on manufactured products to cover the repeal of internal taxes.

Mr. BECK followed in a speech in support of the bill. He favored the retention of the internal revenue taxation on whisky, tobacco and stamps. That was paid by the consumers, and they did not complain of it, as they did not complain of the duties on tea and coffee. The revenue from these sources went into the Treasury, and it was because that was the fact, and because it did not go to the benefit of monopolists, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY) and his friends were anxious to strike down those sources of revenue, in order to remain the tariff duties which went to enrich them at the expense of the whole people.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, followed, and presented tables to show what the programme of the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means is in regard to the tariff.

Mr. DAWES inquired of Mr. BROOKS whether it was his intention and that of the two Democratic associates on the Ways and Means Committee, (Messrs. BECK and KERR,) to support the bill.

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever we see a reduction of taxation pop up anywhere, we will go for it.

Mr. DAWES—I want to know whether you will support this bill.

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever you propose a reduction of forty per cent. on taxation, we will go for it hard; when you propose a reduction of only ten per cent., we will go for it soft. We intend to vote for every available reduction of the tariff everywhere.

Mr. DAWES—Do you propose to vote for the bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he intends to vote for the bill he reported.

Mr. DAWES repeated his question.

Mr. BROOKS—We do intend to vote for it; and now will the gentleman from Massachusetts says that he will vote for it?

Mr. DAWES—I do not intend to vote for it in its present shape, and unless it be amended in some important particulars, I will vote against it.

Mr. BROOKS—Does the gentleman think it right to report a bill which he does not intend to support?

Mr. DAWES—I reported it in accordance with my public duties, and with the express permission, I stated before the House, that I dissented most emphatically from the essential provisions of it.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania—I would like to inquire whether anybody is responsible for this bill. [Laughter.] Whose bill is it?

Mr. BROOKS—I do not think the Speaker could have made a fairer possible Committee of Ways and Means. It has brief—four and a half years on each side. [Laughter.] He went on to say that when he became a member of that Committee he was in favor of discriminating duties, but now he had been almost educated by his experience in that Committee up to the point of being a free-trader. When the bulk of the people became educated to that point, the navigation of the country would revive and the exports of American manufactures would spring up into importance.

Mr. MCNEELEY was the next speaker, and he took a position for free trade and direct taxation. He would have the General Government obtain revenue just as the Government of the State of Illinois did.

At the close of Mr. MCNEELY's remarks the Committee rose.

DESTROYED OR DEFACED BONDS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the issue of United States bonds in lieu of bonds destroyed or defaced without default on the part of their owners, under such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Passed.

The session of to-morrow evening was set apart for the business of the Committee on Territories.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. HAY of Illinois, CONBURN, COX, CARTRELL and FINKELNBURG a committee to attend the National Sharp-shooters' Festival at Highland, Ill., on the 18th of May next.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Yesterday the North German Lloyd steamship *Koln* Capt. H. C. FRANKE, left this port for Bremen via Southampton. The following are among her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoedler, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Cutter, Mrs. J. F. Schuster and family, Miss Carry Schafer, Miss Frances Shafer, Miss Ellen Shafer, Mr. R. W. Limlard, Miss Sophie Dreyfuss, Mr. and Mrs. Willie'm Keinaht, Mr. L. Lottheimer and family, Mr. F. W. Graef and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Krieger, Mr. Charles Evans, Mrs. S. Strauss and children, Mr. and Mrs. Johann Bernhardt, Mr. Gustav Muller, Mr. Leon Mayer, Mr. Rudolph Muller, Mr. C. C. Patterson, Mr. Henry Ewald and family, Mr. H. A. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Johann Donner, Mr. G. Ottmann, Mr. C. Hoeg, Mr. J. Graue, Miss J. Geidey.

Today the steam-ship *Wyoming*, of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, sails for Liverpool with the following ladies and gentlemen:

E. B. Payne, wife and two children; J. C. Fargo, wife, child, Masters Willie and James, and Miss Anne Fargo; Miss Lizzie Marsh and nurse, Mrs. William Hagar, two children and nurse; Miss Annie Ogden and friend, Miss Fanny Leiard, Mrs. C. Goodrich, Mr. R. Goodrich, Miss Maria Thompson, Mr. and Miss Mulligan, Miss Hammill, R. M. Robinson, James Given, Hannah Hamilton, Paul Skow, Mrs. Smith and child, Thomas Wright, H. M. Reed and wife, J. W. Smith, Miss Faulkner, Miss Howes, Jacob, Edward and Lewis Hachalem, Chas. D. Relyea, D. B. Keiser, Jr., Joseph E. Edwards, Mrs. and Miss C. Fanning; Misses Mary D. Hatings, Chas. Bruff, Francis P. Freeman, W. W. Sharpe and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Miss M. A. Foster, Mrs. Wm. Dunn.

The steam-ship *City of Baltimore*, of the Inman line, also sails to-day and among her passengers are the following:

Miss M. Delaplaine and lady friend, Miss Augusta Joseph, Mrs. Cochot, D. E. Herschfeld, Rev. Wm. Hart, Mr. A. Mickiesburg, James Manning, John Perrin, Dr. F. C. Banker and wife, A. G. Pierce and wife, Rev. John Ponte, L. Crabute, E. Grand Gerard, W. M. Bull, Henry Pavin and wife, Rev. W. Jones and daughter, Mrs. Joshua Kidd and son Walter.

Gen. Barnum's Circular—Action of Post Mansfield, G. A. R.

At a regular meeting of Post Mansfield, No. 36, Grand Army of the Republic, held at American Hall, No. 176 Grand-street, Brooklyn, Monday evening, April 29, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A certain printed circular, headed "The Soldiers' Protest," &c., signed by E. A. BARNUM and others, and prefaced by a false statement that said BARNUM is Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, appeared in the New-York Tribune of the 27th inst., and such statement further alleging the issuing of said circular by BARNUM, and its transmission to soldiers of the Grand Army through his connivance, in violation of Article II, Chapter 5, of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army, said circular being evidently intended as a political document in the interest of the opponents of the Administration of the General Government; therefore,

Resolved, That as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, we denounce the circular in question as a "weak invention," and silly attempt to win the soldiers to the support of a political cabal inimical to the Administration of Gen. GRANT; and that we deprecate and repel all such impertinent assumptions of leadership and attempts at electioneering within the bounds of our Association, in the interest of any party whatever, believing such attempts, if successful, to be destructive of the fundamental principles and purposes of the Order of the "Grand Army;" and further

Resolved, That while we do not dispute the right of a member of our body to disseminate his political opinions by circular or other wise outside of our ranks, yet we emphatically deny any privilege to such member, under our rules, to use the mails to obtrude his views covertly on comrades of the order, against the spirit of such rules, or to perface his publications by allusions to his connection with the order, or to use its name in any way on his political papers in the interests of any political party.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York and Brooklyn papers, and in the *Grand Army Journal*, Washington, D. C.

SAFERY-LAYTON, Vice-Commander.
WM. E. HATFIELD, Adjutant. Post Mansfield.

The Board of Apportionment.

The Board of Apportionment created by Chapter 863, Laws of 1871, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Parks, is convened for today, the term of the Board created by the act of Jan. 30, 1872, having expired yesterday.

Among other things, one of the primary duties of the Board is to regulate the salaries of the officers and employes of the City and County Government.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Saturday, April 27, Exchange Open, A. M.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...113 | $2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, c. 114½
65,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...113½ | 32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Pacific Mail.....14⅞ | 200 Lake Shore.....97⅞
200 do.....14⅞ | 1200 do.....97⅞
400 do.....c. 14⅞ | 400 do.....97⅞
1100 do.....14⅞ | 400 Rock Island.....116⅛
200 do.....b5. 15 | 200 do.....116⅛
1000 do.....14⅞ | 200 do.....c5. 115⅞
100 do.....14⅞ | 200 do.....115⅞
200 do.....c5. 14⅞ | 200 do.....A5. 116
200 do.....b10. 15 | 200 do.....115⅞
900 do.....b5. 15 | 200 Ohio and Miss.....30⅞
400 do.....10 | 200 do.....30⅞
200 Quicksilver.....44 | 400 do.....b5. 30⅞
200 do.....44⅛ | 300 do.....30⅞
100 West. Union.....c5. 77⅞ | 600 do.....c. 30⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.....100⅞ | 1600 do.....30⅞
700 do.....100⅞ | 200 do.....c5. 30⅞
400 do.....99⅞ | 200 do.....b5. 30⅞
200 do.....100 | 200 do.....30⅞
500 Erie Railway.....c5. 21⅞ | 200 North-western.....30⅞
200 do.....c5. 21⅞ | 100 do.....c. 30⅞
200 Union Pacific.....41⅛ | 200 do.....30⅞
300 do.....40⅞ | 200 C., C. & I. C.....41⅞
700 do.....40⅞ | 200 do.....41⅞
700 do.....c5. 40⅞ | 1200 do.....41
400 do.....40⅞ | 200 do.....c5. 41⅛
200 do.....c. 40⅞ | 200 do.....40⅞
1000 do.....c5. 40⅞ | 200 do.....b5. 41
200 do.....40⅞ | 800 do.....40⅞
600 Boston, H. & Erie.....9⅞

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,200 Va. 6s, Cons.....52½ | 2000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Cts.....99⅞
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T.....14⅞ | 100 Erie.....b. c., b5. 20⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. 1 | 200 do.....s30. 21⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s.....96 | 100 Erie Pf.....b5. 44⅞
2,000 Texas 10s, '78.....40⅞ | 400 Panama.....113
10,000 S. C. 6s, 6s, new, Jan. & July.....27 | 200 do.....112⅞
7,000 Erie 2d.....38 | 100 L. S. & M. S. b.o., b5. 97⅞
1,000 Harlem 1st.....104 | 100 do.....b5. 97⅞
1,000 Con. Pac. G. B.....105⅞ | 400 L. S. & M. S. Scp. 23⅞
23,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....92⅞

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 30, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce which our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Oil, bbls	48
Cotton, bales	1,000	Oil-cake, pkgs	140
Dried Fruit, pkgs	22	Pig-iron, tons	100
Grain, bbls	2,300	Tallow, pkgs	110
Grain, bushels	4,000	Tobacco, pkgs	1,310
Wheat, bushels	2,000	Pork, pkgs	1,200
Corn, bushels	62,200	Beef, pkgs	5
Oats, bushels	16,275	Cut-meats, pkgs	843
Peas, bushels	1,100	Lard, pkgs	120
Malt, bushels	1,200	Whiskey, bbls	108
Barley, bushels	1,000	Oil-cake, pkgs	218
Meal, bbls	303	Spirits Turpe, bbls	14
Meal, bags	1,000	Rosin, bbls	1
R. R. Iron, tons	610	Tar, bbls	100
Beans, bbls	140	Tobacco, pkgs	1,006
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds	224
Hops, bales	12	Starch, pkgs	100
Hides, hides	1,100	Wool, bales	224
Leather, sides	30,000	Whiskey, bbls	156
Lime, casks	50		

The export clearances from Baltimore during the week for Cork, by the Norwegian bark *Gunsdhan*—1,000 bbls. Petroleum; for Genoa, by the Austrian steam-ship *Onto*—379 hhds. Tobacco, 65 hhds. Stems, 40 cases Stems, 24 tierces Stems, 400 cases Alumina, 700 bales Cotton, 60 bbls. Meal, 700 bbls. Syrup, 100 boxes Starch, 300 bags Bark, 4 bales Cotton Duck; 197,000 lbs. Bacon; 1,000 Staves; for Rotterdam, North German ship *Dudstery*—1,050 hhds. Tobacco, 150 Hhds. Tobacco Stems; 148,276 lbs. Tobacco Stems; 15 bbls. Meal, 10 bbls. Lard, 24,000 Staves; for Havre, French ship *Mathilde*—4,000 Staves and Heads, 25,000 Hoops, 65 bbls. Potatoes.... For Bandera, bark *Agustina*—2,250 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bbls. Lard; for St. John's, P. R., brig *Cora Latimer*—500 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Meal, 5 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Bread, 24 bbls. Beans, 50 bbls. Tar, 11,500 ass. Lard, 5,200 lbs. Ham, 2,000 lbs. Pepper, 2,275 lbs. Butter, 1,325 lbs. Cheese, 4,250 lbs. Candles, 2,075 gallons Kerosene; 165 bags, 2 bushels, 100 dozen Brooms, 1,000 beams Paper, 125 boxes Herrings, 30 tons Coal, 20 coils Rope, 4 cases Oysters, 19,000 feet Lumber, 800 Shooks and Heads, 25 pkgs. Sundries.... Governor's Harbor, schooner *Mary J. Dunn*—85 bbls. Flour, 2 bbls. Meal, 6 bbls. Hominy, 11 bbls. Bread, 25 bbls. Pork, 18 bbls. Beef, 5 bbls. Grits, 20 bushels Corn, 50 lbs. Lard, 450 lbs. Candles, 52 lbs. Ham, 47 gallons Kerosene, 20 reams Paper, 4 bales Hay, 1,520 feet Lumber, 3,000 Shingles, 48 pkgs. Sundries, Balizas.... St. Stephen, British schooner *Dreadnot*—300 tons Coal.... Dundalk, Ireland, Swedish brig *Fremant*—22,000 bushels Coal.... For Domingo, in bond, 25 gals. gold, 5 P. S.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been a very light movement reported for early delivery of Wheat, the receipts of which are 23 bales, including 225 bales to optimus and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fair business has been transacted, but at ½c. 2c. lower, $ P. bu. yesterday's quotations; sales, 14,000 bales (14,000 bales last evening, and 7,000 bales yesterday) at 74c. 275½c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, delivered, closing weak at 74c. for straight shipping lots; 75c. 275½c. for White Western and Southern; 76c. for new Mixed Western, to arrive, and 77c. for do. deliverable first half of May. 78c. for do. June delivery; (at which 25,000 bushels were sold late yesterday) and 75c. @ 75½c. for Western Yellow and Southern.... Rye has been firmly held, though less active. The offerings of prime samples have been limited; 5,000 bushels prime Western, in store, changed hands at 86c. P bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at steady prices for prime samples, but nominal at irregular figures for the poorer grades, particularly of State. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,000 bushels Canada West, in store, and afloat, 72½c. delivered.... Barley malt dull and irregular. Oats have been actively sought after and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at 44c. for Western, afloat; 52½c. @53c. for do. in store; 54c. for Mixed State, afloat; 55c. @56c. for White Western, the latter for extra choice, and 54½c. for White Western, in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been very quiet at 16c. @17c. Bagging dull at 16c. @18½c., and Domestic do. at 16½c. Stock here includes 4,000 bales Gunny, 2,000 bales Domestic, 4,000 Bags at Boston, 3,500 bales Bags and 9,000 bales Bagging.

HAY—Sale Hay has been in light stock and more urgent demand at buoyant prices, ranging from $1 @ $21 15 for shipping, and $1 20 @ $1 25 for local use, 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 85c. @$1 10. Straw has been in demand at from 55c. @$1 15 for the range of quality, Short and Long, $ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally quiet and former quotations; sales 500 bales Jute Butts, 2c. gold, in currency, and 400 bales, &c., to arrive, at 3c. gold, $ lb. The stock of foreign here includes, according to Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co., 11,076 bales Manila, 13,500 bales Jute, and 20,500 bales Jute Butts, and at Boston, 5,730 bales Manila, 620 bales Jute and 14,100 bales Jute Butts.

METALS—The offerings of Pig-iron continue light, and values more or less nominal, though quoted about as before, for prompt delivery. Scotch Pig, and 3 American sold on private terms. Wrought Scrap iron has been quiet, but quoted steady at $60 @ $65, with sales reported of 100 tons from dock on public terms. Iron Rails are dull at $60 @ $65, gold, for foreign, and at about previous figures, with sales reported of 300 tons Double-headed, and 445 tons do. do. on private terms.... Foreign Lead has been more active and quoted stronger in price, on the basis of 6½c. @6¾c. gold, for ordinary; sales, 150 tons on private terms. Spelter has been inactive at unchanged quotations.... Pig-tin has been still and heavy, with Straits quoted down to 40c. gold. Tin Plate has been held with confidence, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal at $13 75, and 2,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, part to arrive, mainly 14th X, at $12 @$12 25, gold, $ box.... Ingot Copper has sold to the extent of 10 casks at 24c., gold, $ lb.... Copper, in less request and irregular, up to prime Lake, 27c. gold.

NOLA SEED—Has been quiet but held with confidence, particularly the better qualities, which have been in light supply; sales, 62 hhds. low grade Porto Rico seed, and 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c. @38c., gold, for ordinary quality, 40c. @41c. quoted as prime; Porto Rico at 35c. @36c.; Cuba, 32c. @33c.; English Islands, 35c. @36c., and New-Orleans, 40c. @ 42c. gold, $ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet since our last on the basis of $2 50 @ $2 55 for Strained; sales 200 bbls. at $2 50; also, 100 bbls. Black at $2 @ $2 50; 150 bbls. &c., to arrive, at $2 50 @ $2; 425 bbls. No. 1 at $6, and 350 bbls. Pale at $8 @ $8 25. Tar has been at unaltered prices; 50 bbls. Washington at $3 75 $ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in better demand and decidedly firmer, closing on the basis of 38c. $ gallon; sales 60 bbls. at 38c., 50 bbls. to arrive, including 17,807 bbls. Rosin, 4,239 bbls. Tar, 2,966 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 200 bbls. Crude Oil.

OILS—There has been nothing much sell for Cargo opens at firmer prices; sales 300 bbls. at New-Bedford on private terms. Crude Whale has been in demand and held with firmness; sales at New-Bedford, 300 bbls. Northern, 98 bbls. South Sea and 200 bbls. Humpback to manufacturers on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm oilset within our previous range, with a moderate demand and held with increasing confidence. Lard, Menhaden and Crotonseed Oils moderately sought after within our previous range. We quote: Crude Whale at 36c. @38c. Wholesale Sperm at $1 75 @ $1 80; Winter Bleached Sperm at $1 75 @ $1 80; Bleached at $1 60 @ $1 65; Lard, at Full and Winter, 65 @70c., gold. Crude Petroleum in job lots, 20c. @21c. Refined at 32 @ 34c. in bbl.; Naphtha at 30c. @31c. gold, $ gallon.

COAL—Has been slow of sale and weak in price, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House do., $11; Newcastle Gas, $9 @ $10 of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $8 @ $9 @ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—There has been some inquiry for desirable lots, on the basis of previously quoted quotations; 4,000 bags Rio, by the *Jenny*, were sold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 8,948 bags, enlarging from the month's total to bags, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, to 192,199 bags, and the total available supply at all the distributing ports to 267,787 bags. We quote Cargo Rio, nominally thus: Ordinary, 14c. @14½c.; fair, 15c. @15½c.; 16c. @ 15½c.; prime, 16c. @16½c., gold, $ lb., in bond, 30 and 90 days credit. We quote: Java at 21c. @22c. Maracaibo, 16c. @19½c. Laguayra, 16c. @19½c. Santos, 16c. @19½c. Jamaica, 16½c. @18½c. Singapore, 16c. @19c. Costa Rica, 17c. @19c. Mantia, 16c. @18c. Mexican, 16c. @18½c. Savanilla, 17c. @19c. Cuba, 16c. @18½c. Porto Rico, 16c. @19½c. Hayti and Domingo, in bond, 12½c. @13½c., gold, $ lb.

COTTON—There has been a very light movement reported for early delivery of Cotton, the receipts of which 261 bales, including 225 bales to optimus and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fair business has been transacted, but at ½c. @¾c. $ lb. off yesterday's quotations; sales, 14,400 bales (14,000 bales last evening, and 7,000 bales yesterday) at 74c. @75½c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, delivered, closing weak at 74c. for straight shipping lots; 75c. @76½c. for White Western and Southern; 76c. for new Mixed Western, to arrive soon, and 77c. for do. deliverable first half of May, 78c. for do. June delivery; (at which 25,000 bushels were sold late yesterday) and 75c. @ 75½c. for Western Yellow and Southern.... Rye has been firmly held, though less active. The offerings of prime samples have been limited; 5,000 bushels prime Western, in store, changed hands at 86c. $ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at steady prices for prime samples, but nominal at irregular figures for the poorer grades, particularly of State. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,000 bushels Canada West, in store, and afloat, 72½c. delivered.... Barley malt dull and irregular. Oats have been actively sought after and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at 44c. for Western, afloat; 52½c. @53c. for do. in store; 54c. for Mixed State, afloat; 55c. @56c. for White Western, the latter for extra choice, and 54½c. for White Western, in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been very quiet at 16c. @17c. Bagging dull at 16c. @18½c., and Domestic do. at 16½c. Stock here includes 4,000 bales Gunny, 2,000 bales Domestic, 4,000 Bags at Boston, 3,500 bales Bags and 9,000 bales Bagging.

HAY—Sale Hay has been in light stock and more urgent demand at buoyant prices, ranging from $1 @ $21 15 for shipping, and $1 20 @ $1 25 for local use, 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 85c. @$1 10. Straw has been in demand at from 55c. @$1 15 for the range of quality, Short and Long, $ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally quiet at former quotations; sales 500 bales Jute Butts, 2c. gold, in currency, and 400 bales, &c., to arrive, at 3c. gold, $ lb. The stock of foreign here includes, according to Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co., 11,076 bales Manila, 13,500 bales Jute, and 20,500 bales Jute Butts, and at Boston, 5,730 bales Manila, 620 bales Jute and 14,100 bales Jute Butts.

METALS—The offerings of Pig-iron continue light, and values more or less nominal, though quoted about as before, for prompt delivery. Scotch Pig, and 3 American sold on private terms. Wrought Scrap iron has been quiet, but quoted steady at $60 @ $65, with sales reported of 100 tons from dock on public terms. Iron Rails are dull at $60 @ $65, gold, for foreign, and at about previous figures, with sales reported of 300 tons Double-headed, and 445 tons do. do. on private terms.... Foreign Lead has been more active and quoted stronger in price, on the basis of 6½c. @6¾c., gold, for ordinary; sales, 150 tons on private terms. Spelter has been inactive at unchanged quotations.... Pig-tin has been still and heavy, with Straits quoted down to 40c. gold. Tin Plate has been held with confidence, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal at $13 75, and 2,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, part to arrive, mainly 14th X, at $12 @$12 25, gold, $ box.... Ingot Copper has sold to the extent of 10 casks at 24c., gold, $ lb.... Copper, in less request and irregular, up to prime Lake, 27c. gold.

NOLA SEED—Has been quiet but held with confidence, particularly the better qualities, which have been in light supply; sales, 62 hhds. low grade Porto Rico seed, and 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c. @38c., gold, for ordinary quality, 40c. @41c. quoted as prime; Porto Rico at 35c. @36c.; Cuba, 32c. @33c.; English Islands, 35c. @36c., and New-Orleans, 40c. @ 42c. gold, $ gallon

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Morelandt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE RITZNER, &c.—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Hinsley Troupe. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK FRIDAY—Mr. J. W. Collier, Miss Lizzie Price.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE POWER OF LOVE—The Chapman Sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE VOKES FAMILY.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCEVOY'S HIBERNICON. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 161.—EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' PAINTINGS OF JERUSALEM. Open day and evening.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies (one extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York, City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The dispatches we are now receiving from Cincinnati and other points in the West afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Mr. GREELEY said yesterday: "The biggest thing before the country is the question of the honest men against the thieves." Will Mr. GREELEY now tell the public on which side Senator FENTON is fighting?

Last year, and the year before, we could not get Mr. GREELEY to take much interest in a genuine fight of honest men against the thieves. He would "take no stock in it" until he saw that we were going to win. Then he jumped into the arena and claimed the victory. Yesterday he complains of the presence of "worn-out political hacks" at Cincinnati. Is not this rather hard upon his bosom friends, JOHN COCHRANE, PALMER and FENTON? After all, what delegation has been sent to Cincinnati so full of old political hacks and tricksters as that from New-York under the direction of GREELEY himself? Does not even "Col." GROSVENOR bitterly denounce it?

While the House of Representatives was, yesterday, engaged in listening to an elaborate discussion on the tariff, the Senate was taking action which will require the whole subject to be started anew. It repealed the duties on tea and coffee—the repeal to take effect July 1. As the House has three times declared in favor of the principle of this action, we may prepare to see the whole question revived. Meanwhile decisive action by the Senate will be hailed with special satisfaction in this City. We regret that Mr. FENTON was not present, to give us such light as his vote would have afforded on his views concerning revenue reform. One vote would be worth a dozen emasculated Cincinnati resolutions.

The dispatches from Cincinnati are a curious commentary on the pretensions with which the Convention was called. It was to be a consultation of Republicans to insure reforms at the hands of the Republican Party. It has sunk into a squabble of political hucksters over nominations which, at best, can only gratify the ambition of men whom the Republican Party has disappointed. Nothing is more striking than the prevalence of all the stalest and most offensive forms of political trickery. The Pennsylvania crowd is controlled by one man—ALECK MCCLURE—the most persistent and unscrupulous of the tribe of Pennsylvania political hucksters. FENTON "peddles with" the vote of the motley brew from this State for opportunity to give their votes for HORACE GREELEY, first selling outright the principle of protection, and then striking for a higher price before he will carry out his bargain. A more conspicuous exhibition of the worst traits of caucus-bound conventions never was shown. And this haggling, trafficking, tricky meeting of professional politicians is a "Reform Convention!"

Confusion worse confounded reigns at Cincinnati. While Mr. ADAMS seems to command more strength than any other candidate, it is by no means certain that the Convention will nominate him, or unite in his support if he is nominated. DAVIS has a boisterous outside crowd demonstrating for him, in a way which must delight the reformers who are concerned for the independence and integrity of the Judiciary. TRUMBULL affects an attitude of reserve. PALMER's men are few, but active and threatening. The impudent treachery of MCCLURE toward DAVIS has thrown everything into confusion, in the midst of which rumor begins to mention the name of Senator FENTON. As a representative candidate for this collection of reformers, Mr. FENTON would leave little to be desired.

It is reported on authority which seems sufficient, that Judge CARDOZO has placed his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of State. If this be so, it will not excuse the Legislature from doing its whole duty in the matter. CARDOZO, resigned, might be again elected; but CARDOZO removed on impeachment, and perpetually disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the State, would be effectually disposed of. The people should be content with nothing less.

Revenue Reform Within the Republican Party.

There is only one class of men among the Cincinnati bolters who deserve much respect, and these are "the revenue reformers." They have an idea behind them, and the enthusiasm of a coming reform to sustain them, and vast material interests which they in part represent. When men of the character and views of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. ENDICOTT, and Mr. HORACE WHITE come forward in a political movement, one cannot but feel that they, at least, are fully in earnest, and that, however mistaken in judgment, they are sincere in their purposes of reform. But of all those mingling in this motley movement, these men especially are destined to be driven to the wall. What do such politicians as Mr. FENTON and Mr. WALDO HUTCHINGS care for "revenue reform?" If a creed of reform were drawn up and these two met in the streets, they would exchange the greeting of the old Roman augurs. They laugh in their sleeves at such dreamers as Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. WHITE.

And what reason have we to know that even such a leader as Mr. TRUMBULL cares anything for a reform in taxation? Has Mr. SCHURZ ever declared himself especially on this subject? But, when we come to the other leaders, we do know very well what they think of this reform. Judge DAVIS is at the opposite pole of the revenue reformers, believing not merely in having taxation, but in the worst form of taxation—the unlimited issue of paper money. Mr. GREELEY's views on the subject of revenue reform and on the Ex-Commissioner of Revenue are too well known to need restating in these columns. As are the leaders at Cincinnati, so must be the resolutions adopted. There will undoubtedly be an eloquent section of the "platform" devoted to that mysterious hybrid, "a tariff which shall relieve the labor and industry of the country of all burdens and taxes, and yet which shall protect native and deserving manufactures; a system of taxation which shall furnish the agriculturist of the West with cheap tools and clothing, and yet shall support the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts." As Mr. ADAMS said of the Cooper Union Resolutions, they will be "such as no reasonable Democrat or Republican can object to."

But is this the entertainment that such earnest reformers as Mr. WELLS and Mr. ATKINSON were invited to? Are they desirous of accepting a financial scheme which is to combine the views of the *Evening Post* and the New-York *Tribune*? Now, we beg leave to suggest to those gentlemen that they are in the wrong company and the wrong Convention. The Republican Party, as a party, is not committed to high protection. It is ready for revenue reform. It is not indeed ready for absolute free trade. But who is, except the doctrinaires? With our enormous debt and immense taxes which must be raised, who is prepared to say that we must collect our revenue by direct taxation, which undoubtedly in the light of pure theory is the most equitable mode of taxation? We must have, for fifty years to come, a tariff for revenue. The great practical question before Congress will be, how shall the customs duties be laid? And have the revenue reformers by not breaking ranks and fighting with the main body, would have aided those of us who have struggled for lightening the burdens of taxation, to a more beneficial victory. Now, by deserting to the malcontents, they have left the old revenue reformers in the Republican ranks, in a disadvantageous position. Such is the cohesive power of party, that if the high-taxation clique form the nucleus of the Republicans, and the revenue reformers make a powerful section of the bolters, the old party will tend to become more protectionist, while the new, owing to its hybrid character, will accomplish nothing for revenue reform.

We need all reasonable revenue reformers within our own ranks. We are ready now for one step in the great reform which is surely coming; and that is, the relieving the raw material of manufacture from its present heavy burdens. This the party are prepared for, and the nation are prepared for. If this step has not been made during the past session, it was not on account of any opposition of the Administration. It could have been made, had the revenue reformers eschewed doubtful political unions, and struck for one object alone. Now they have only postponed the victory of revenue reform.

Whenever President GRANT and the Republican Party as such, come out distinctly for heavy taxation and high protective duties, then it will be time to talk of a "Revenue Reform Party." But such a declaration has never been made, nor is likely to be made. The Republicans are steadily lightening taxation. They are inclined to go further, and ease the heavy burdens now resting on the production of the country. This journal is usually considered somewhat of a representative of the great Republican body; and yet no "revenue reformer" of the land has so steadily and consistently supported the lightening of taxation, the relief of raw materials, and a tariff for revenue, as has been done in these columns.

When, by the present leader of the "Liberals," the Special Commissioner of Revenue was denounced as a charlatan, a humbug, a falsifier, and a writer "bought by British gold," we gave all his views hospitable welcome, and supported his proposed reforms with the utmost earnestness. Where is a genuine revenue reformer likely to find true welcome—at Cincinnati or in Philadelphia?

The Charter Vetoed.

As foreshadowed in these columns yesterday, Gov. HOFFMAN has vetoed the new City Charter. His lengthy statement of reasons for this decision are less weighty than might have been anticipated. The legal objections to the constitutionality of the instrument are credited, in a somewhat indefinite way, to "leading lawyers," and the objections to what may be termed the administrative provisions of the charter are too exclusively an appeal to the political leanings of Gov. HOFFMAN and the party he represents, to carry much weight with the intelligent members of this community. We fail to see that the State Executive has urged a single objection against the principle of minority representation, embodied in the charter, which has not been made and answered already. Nor can we find in all his recommendations of the "one-man power" in local government, a single argument which the experience of the Tweed Charter has not disproved. We have never regarded the Seventy's Charter as elevated beyond the range of discussion or of divided opinion. It was drawn up as an experiment to be tried in a field where all other experiments had failed, and it aimed at supplying the checks on misgovernment which preceding charters had missed. The Governor thinks that the commercial Metropolis of the Continent is too important a field for the trial of administrative experiments. This sounds very well, but has exceedingly little point. TWEED's Charter, signed with alacrity by the Governor, was an experiment, and it is simply impossible that the community could be so egregiously robbed under the scheme of the Seventy, as it was under the work of the Ring. We cannot get out of the beaten track of past failures, unless by proposing something which may be called an "experiment," and in spite of the inevitable clumsiness of some of the machinery, the Committee of Seventy's Charter was a far more promising experiment than anything which could be framed under the recommendations made by Gov. HOFFMAN.

All the criticisms directed against the right of the minority "to govern," proceed on the vicious assumption that the control of a great city must be the prize of one or other of the great political parties. That doctrine received, what we trust will prove its death-blow, in November last. The only issue which has any claim to be recognized in the Municipal contest of the future, is that between honesty and ability, and the absence of both or of either. Accept the mere politician's view, which is also Gov. HOFFMAN's, that party lines ought to be as rigidly maintained in local government, as they are in that of the State or the nation, and no checks which human ingenuity can devise will prevent New-York from being systematically plundered, in all time coming. Make the local political caucus the starting point of the nominations, and the mode of reaching office becomes surrounded with associations so degrading and influences so corrupt, as to keep out all men of high character and of a reasonable amount of self-respect. The New-York City election should be held on a thoroughly non-partisan platform—one on which the best men of both political parties can cordially unite and co-operate. With this latest phase of our local affairs, the Governor seems as thoroughly unfamiliar as if time had stood still since he occupied the Mayor's chair. Fortunately, the lesson of Tammany imperialism has sunk deeper into the popular mind, than it has into that of Gov. HOFFMAN and his party. The tyranny of a political majority has left such blemishes on the good name of New-York, that under whatever charter we are to be governed, the citizens will find a good reason for opposing any candidate, in the fact that he comes stamped with the nomination of a political caucus and trammeled with the pledges exacted by men who see in official position merely the chance of seizing the spoils.

In deciding on the question of sustaining the Governor's veto, the majority in the Assembly were probably right in considering the question as one of expediency, rather than principle. The charter had a very good claim to be treated, in the first instance, as the deliberate choice of the people of New-York. But when the Governor, who has the best means of knowing the truth on this point, predicts, in very explicit terms, vexatious litigation and great confusion in the affairs of the City from the passage of the charter, it was safe to conclude that the new experiment would be made under the most unfavorable circumstances. It might have been hard to find good men to accept office under the certainty of being made the butt of protracted legal contests. We have frequently advocated the passage of a sweeping removal bill, as a preliminary to any charter legislation. Had this been done months ago, the position would have been a good deal simplified, for the threatened legal complications would have been raised while the Legislature was in session. Under the certainty of their being raised when the Legislature could do nothing to sustain its own acts, it is, on the whole, not to be regretted that the majority in the Assembly have erred, if at all, on the side of prudence.

The fact, however, that the present chaos of City affairs has been entirely the result of legislative neglect, makes it the more imperatively necessary that prompt and thorough remedies should be adopted to give us a Government approved by the people. We must have a clean sweep made of Tammany officials, and an election for Mayor before the month is out. To talk of passing a charter now is absurd, and to think of leaving things as they are, till the Commission proposed by Senator PALMER has time to report, is equally out of the question. When the Legislature next assembles, the Reformers of New-York will be ready with such a measure as there will be time enough to pass before the last days of the session, and which will be secure against the veto of the Republican Governor, whom we hope, by that time, to see elected.

May-Day.

A foreigner who should today, for the first time, witness the busy disorder and hurried changes going on in this City, would naturally fancy that an earthquake, a tidal wave, or a volcanic eruption was imminent, and that the inhabitants, like the people of Torre del Greco, were fleeing for the safety of their lives and household property. And, indeed, there would be some little foundation for his opinion that the loaded furniture-carts, and the burdened backs of porters, meant a flight from present trouble. We have become so accustomed to the universal change of residence on the 1st of May, as to regard it as significant only of the fact that leases are made to expire on that day. No man, however, would leave a house which suited him, when he could retain it by the mere formality of executing a new lease. Men move because their houses of the past year are uncomfortable, or dear. The first of May is an annual proof that rents in this City are not in accord with the means of the many. New-Yorkers are not flying from a threatening stream of lava or shower of ashes, but they are really seeking escape from discomforts, and searching for houses in which they can afford to live. We have a great and, in some respects, a beautiful City, but there is something capable of improvement in a system which obliges a large proportion of the population to undergo annually the expense and wretchedness of moving.

May-day is to New-Yorkers a brief purgatory, made endurable only by hope. The man whose furniture undergoes today the process of public bruising at the hands of carmen, and whose family, after a most laborious day, will picnic upon sandwiches in an unfurnished dining-room, and bivouac in a bedroom devoid of carpets and ordinary conveniences, still hopes that he has bettered his condition by his day of horrors. His new house will be in order in the course of a few days. Carpets, annually cut and carved to fit unexpected floors, will be once more in their proper places. The lost papers, the mislaid boots, and the vanished toilet articles will reappear from the interior of tea-kettles, the depths of coal-scuttles, and other like surprising retreats into which such articles mysteriously find their way during the disorder of moving. The household will then be in readiness to felicitate itself upon the abundance of closets and the eligibility of the coal-vaults, offered by the new house. Predictions will be confidently made by the head of the family as to the comparative veracity of the gas-meter, and the promising appearance of the water-pipes, while the partner of his flight will hopefully comment on the prospective absence of rats, and the complete want of all traces of those fierce marauders of the household jungle, the roach and the red ant. All will agree that the change made today has been a happy one, and that there is a strong prospect that years may pass before another first of May will compel another migration.

Alas! how often has hope told the same delusive and mendacious tale! In six months' time, the new hopeful household will find that the gas-meter is the most shameless of its sort, that the water-pipes are leaky, the cellar a preserve of predatory rats, and the frequent closets the hiding-places of swarms of roaches and ants. The roof will admit the rain, and the windows, which will not shut, will give free access to the wind and dust, while the landlord will refuse to lift a finger in aid of his victims, but will hold out the certainty of increasing the rent of the premises next May. And so when the May-day of 1873 shall arrive, it will find the same family once more engaged in deteriorating the condition of their furniture and in ruining the placidity of their tempers by moving into another house, there to indulge in other hopes equally sure of transformation into the blackness of utter discontent.

When an improved Saturnian age shall return to earth, New-York will have kindly and liberal landlords, low rents and comfortable houses. Men will then live and rear their children and die in the house wherein their bridal year was passed. The 1st of May will then be what it was to our English forefathers, a holiday of innocent pleasure, welcoming in a Summer devoid of dust and Street-contractor BROWN, and the story of the annual May-day misery of the present era will be wondered at as men now wonder at the once famous and fatal procession of the god Juggernaut and his wretched worshipers.

The "Cuba's" Passengers.

Today the chief members of the two opera companies that have made the past season so memorable in New-York, sail away from our shores. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON and Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mr. SANTLEY and Carl ROSA sail in the same ship—the *Cuba*—and surely no single vessel ever yet bore so rich a freight of melody. We part with our visitors with gratitude and sincere regret. May-day is truly our traditional time for moving here in New-York, but the deprivation all at once of those who have given so much delight, who have, beyond cavil, raised the lyrical standard of the community, and who, in all private relations, have dignified their art, is a real occasion for sorrow. Yet we have the satisfaction of knowing that the noble measure of appreciation accorded by the public, richly deserved as it was, is deeply felt by our departing guests, and that most of their number will not say, as they steam down the Narrows, "adieu," but "*au revoir*." Competition is sometimes the life of art, as well as trade, and we think the troupes led by Mlle. NILSSON and Mme. PAREPA-ROSA have mutually helped each other. They have, at all events, stimulated each other to the attainment of a higher grade of operatic achievement than has been known here before, and for this, in the name of the music-lovers of New-York, we tender them hearty thanks, and wish them a safe and happy return to their own lands. The brothers STRAKOSCH and Mr. CARL ROSA are not forgotten in this salutation. They have kept their word to the public, and more, during this season, and thus they leave behind them that good name which is more precious than gold, and which will assure them the most cordial of welcomes on their return. Mlle. NILSSON and Mr. SANTLEY will be sure to return again—indeed, the opera season will for the future be very incomplete without Mr. SANTLEY.

A Comic Campaign.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON is said by a Cincinnati correspondent to be anxious to secure the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, because "it would impart an element of fun and frolic to the canvass." There is some sense in this view. The nomination of Mr. GREELEY as President would undoubtedly relieve the gloom of politics. The New-York delegation is said to be unanimous for him, and since Mr. ADAMS objects to the dickering spirit of the Convention, and the Convention finds objectionable peculiarities in all the other possible candidates, it would, perhaps, be the wisest course for the screwheads to nominate the one man whose record shows that he has by turns advocated everything that any possible voter could desire—HORACE GREELEY, the unique and the unapproachable.

Of course there would not be the slightest possibility of electing Mr. GREELEY to the Presidency, but the fact of his nomination would be an immense delight to the lovers of broad farce and noisy humor. The whole campaign would be at once turned into an enormous joke. No one would seriously defend Mr. GREELEY's preposterous claims, except in that humorous manner which "Artemus Ward" was accustomed to define as "sarcastical." If the General Committee of the Hybrids should prove capable of comprehending the position of affairs, they would make the speeches and campaign documents of their party the most comic specimens of modern literature. They would employ "Mark Twain," "Nasby," "Billings," and the other professional humorists of the day, to act as stump orators, and their campaign meetings would be presided over by DAN BRYANT, and other popular minstrel jokers. From May to November the country would be in a perpetual state of easy laughter, and as the day of the comic election drew near the fun would grow daily more uproarious and demonstrative. We should see men of that physical width which usually accompanies an acute perception of humor, led to the polls exhausted by laughter, and resting on the shoulders of thinner and less hilarious voters. Shrieks of glee would greet each citizen who should admit that he had yielded to his love of fun and voted for GREELEY, and the inspectors would transform the prosaic task of counting the ballots into an innocent orgie of unrestrained mirth.

The country has had weak candidates and bad candidates, but it has never yet had a candidate so intensely weak and so ridiculously bad as Mr. GREELEY. To nominate such a man for the Presidency would be the broadest of practical jokes. The recital of his claims to the consideration of the nation would be a better joke than *Punch's* cookery recipes, and his very portrait would call forth yells of laughter when presented as that of a proposed occupant of the Presidential chair. The torch-light processions in his honor would become sources of genuine amusement, as bearing transparencies in the shape of impossible cabbages and preposterous beets raised by the Chappaqua farmer, and followed by a triumphal car containing GREELEY himself mounted on the famous Windust table. The customary bitterness of a Presidential election would completely vanish, and in its stead we should have a campaign in which nobody but Mr. GREELEY himself would dream of speaking of Gen. GRANT's rival in the race, except with a good humored laugh, and with a keen sense of the comicality of the whole affair. Of course its only result would be the practically unanimous election of the Republican candidate, but the joke of running Mr. GREELEY as his opponent would make it one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of the country, and the universal good humor which such a joke would produce would really do much toward eradicating the present spirit of sectional and partisan bitterness.

MINOR TOPICS.

If the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who were lately so anxious to make a little political capital at the expense of the overburdened tax-payers, by attempting to procure an increase of wages for the City laborers, would head a movement to supply funds to transport these same men to States where their services are very much needed just now, we should have been inclined to give them credit for sincerity. The farmers of Vermont are so short of hands that they are greatly delayed in their agricultural operations. In other States, a similar want is felt, and yet there are hundreds of men in this City, who hang about corner-groceries, looking for a chance job, when they might be profitably employed in the country, and have their wives and families enjoying pure air, instead of being cooped up in filthy tenement-houses.

It appears that we have at present in this City a Police Captain named BURDEN, who is desirous of emulating the fame of the well known Tammany henchman, Sergt. LOONEY. There is this difference between them, however, that while the latter has heretofore confined himself exclusively to the work of overawing voters, the former exercises his peculiar genius in a more general way. For instance, today he would not be above peddling excursion tickets to a "screehead" Convention, while to-morrow might find him exercising the functions of a Magistrate. Indeed, if the statement of Justice COX is to be believed, this worthy has been thus engaged during the past ten days. It is said that the zealous Captain assumed the magisterial robes and adjudicated upon a case in such a way as to secure the liberation of a notorious pickpocket, and to practically defeat the ends of justice. The man who had been robbed, although residing in another State, contrary to all rules, was discharged without bail, and was easily induced by the friends of the prisoner to return home as speedily as possible by receiving the amount he had lost. In all probability the pickpocket had previously promised to do "yeoman's service" at Cincinnati, and everybody knows that it would never do to have a man altogether so valuable, under lock and key at such a critical time.

That the leading spirits of the Cincinnati Convention contemplate nothing more nor less than a wholesale surrender to the Democratic Party, is further shown by the following extract from one of the organs of the bolters:

"With these facts before us, notorious and undeniable, is it politic or discreet to prescribe conditions to the gentlemen now assembling on the banks of the Ohio, with the patriotic design of rescuing the Government from the unworthy and incompetent hands that are clutching it for the basest of purposes? *Is it wise to foreclose the enterprise to synonimous defeat by turning the great Democratic Party away from its support on personal or trivial grounds?*"

The Democrats are quite willing to accept this view of the situation.

No news yet of any prospective cleaning of the streets. Brown still draws his pay, and snaps his soiled fingers at the people who ask that he should be made to do his duty. Mr. GREEN has not yet made up his mind to oust BROWN by withholding his pay, and the Board of Health has made no movement toward accomplishing that most necessary sanitary measure, the cleaning of the streets. Meanwhile, the dust increases, and its effects are shown in the spread of contagious diseases, the germs of which are borne everywhere upon the breeze. Scarlet fever, small-pox and spotted fever are disseminated by the infected rubbish left in the streets to be ground into powder. How long is this intolerable state of things to be endured? Are we never to be rid of BROWN? Will Mr. GREEN never help us, and will the Board of Health make its name a mockery by declining to undertake what the safety of the City absolutely requires?

In view of the names figuring at Cincinnati, some people may care to recall what one E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., of this City, had to say about "changing the policy of the Government" in 1864. Then he wrote to the managers of the Democratic meeting that he regarded the election as a struggle to bring the Government back to the Democratic way of conducting the war, and he went on to say:

"Whether this struggle shall be peaceful or violent will depend, as I believe, upon whether the Government shall, in pursuance of law and duty, refrain from, or in violation of both, attempt to interfere with the freedom of the coming election."

This, it will be seen, was precisely the vaporing that made the South go into the war, and kept it in so long. If had the same effect as would now be produced by the grant of universal amnesty and the repeal of the KUKLUX law at the dictation of the Democratic Party. Mr. STOUGHTON is an excellent specimen of the average "Liberal Republican" of this State, and he is as decidedly wrong now as he was eight years ago.

MASONIC.

The Grand Master of New-Jersey Made a Knight.

WILLIAM E. PINE, Grand Master of the State of New-Jersey, was last evening invested with the honors of Knighthood, in St. Omar Commandery No. 13, of the State of New-Jersey, at Paterson. The occasion caused the Knights of fifteen commanderies of New-York and New-Jersey to assemble at the Asylum, including delegations from Columbian No. 1, Morton No. 4, Monroe No. 12, Clinton No. 14, Palestine No. 16, Ivanhoe No. 36 and Delaware No. 44, all of New-York; Hugh de Payen No. 1, Damascus No. 8, Syrene No. 7, St. John's No. 9, all from New-Jersey; California No. 1, San Francisco and others. Among the Grand officers present were R. E. Sir Wm. Wallace Goodwin, G. C. E. T. in New-Jersey; R. E. Sire Geo. B. Edwards and Wm. H. Degrete, P. G. C.; V. E. Sir W. H. McIlhaney, G. G.; E. Sir Thomas C. Cassidy, P. C., of Morton No. 4, and D. G. H. P. of the State of New-York; E. Sir Albert G. Goodall, of Morton, and G. R. of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and others. During the working of the Red Cross degree, the Commandery was officered as follows: Commander, E. Sir John P. Doremus; Generalissimo, E. Sir A. G. Goodall; Captain-General, E. Sir Thomas C. Cassidy; Prelate, R. E. Sir W. H. Degrete; S. W., Sir J. H. Louder, of Hugh De Payen; J. W., Sir J. W. Donaldson; Treasurer, Sir George Scott; Recorder, Sir C. M. Sterrett. After the degree, the Knights, about 150 strong, marched to the residence of the Treasurer, Sir GEORGE SCOTT, where they sat down to a well-supplied banquet provided by that officer. The toast of the "Grand Commandery of New-Jersey" was replied to by Grand Commander Sir W. W. GOODWIN; that of the "Grand Commandery of New-York and Mercie Commandery," by Sir ALBERT G. GOODALL, and "Our newly created Knights," by Sir WILLIAM E. PINE, Grand Master of New-Jersey. The party separated in time to take the milk-train for New-York.

Republican Central Committee—The Eight-Hour Law Indorsed.

The Republican Central Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND in the chair. The Executive Committee, through Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, Chairman, reported that they have issued a call for a primary election to be held in each Assembly District on the night of May 16, to choose a delegate and alternate from each district to attend the State Convention to be held at Elmira on the 15th inst.

A communication was received from the Eighteenth District Association, announcing that the resignation of G. W. LYONS as a delegate to the Central Committee was withdrawn, and that he is reinstated.

The delegate from the Fourth District said that now that the campaign is beginning it is advisable that the associations show their feeling upon the nominations. They had hung out a Grant banner in front of their meeting place. He offered a resolution recommending that the enforcement of the Eight-hour law be one plank in the platform adopted by both the National and State Conventions. After some debate the resolution was carried.

A communication, was read, signed by members of the Third District, stating that while there are over 1,600 Republican voters in the district, only about 120 are members of the association, which, they said, is owing to maladministration on the part of the officers. They asked that the Central Committee investigate the matter, and after discussion it was referred to the Executive Committee, who are to report at the next meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The capacity of the Academy of Music, in respect of seats and standing-room, was tested last evening with a severity of which the most brilliant representations of the season had offered no example. The occasion of the crowded condition of the house was the farewell performance of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Herr WACHTEL, and Mr. SANTLEY. It is to be regretted that the pressure upon our columns forbids a full review of the incidents of the entertainment. More genuine or more continuous enthusiasm has never prevailed. The encores and recalls were unnumbered. The first act of the "Postillion of Longjumeau," sung in German; act the second of "The Bohemian Girl," rehearsed in English; the second act and part of the third of "Il Trovatore," and the fourth act of "Gli Ugonotti," all afforded equal delight. In the fraction of ADAM's delicious work, Herr WACHTEL's spirited rendering of *Chapelou's* rondo, and his exquisite recital of ABT's "Good-night, my Dearest Child," were most forcible. In "The Bohemian Girl" Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S delivery of "The Star Spangled Banner," —executed by request—and Mr. SANTLEY'S beautiful and impressive interpretation of "The Heart Bowed Down," elicited the most marked demonstrations of satisfaction. In the selection from "Il Trovatore," Mr. SANTLEY'S magnificent singing of "Il balen"—a performance to be remembered—and Herr WACHTEL'S magnetic reading of "Di quella pira," were the features. In "Gli Ugonotti," Herr WACHTEL'S "Ah! dille ancor," and the closing duet between RAOUL and VALENTINE were loudest applauded. The last scene of all, however, was the most effective. When the curtain fell after the last bar of MEYERBEER'S music had been played, a rare demonstration of admiration for the talent of the principal artists, and of gratitude for their labors was made. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Herr WACHTEL came first before the drop, and only disappeared to return with Mr. CARL ROSA and Herr SCHUERDOEFF. A cry for Mr. SANTLEY, proceeding from all parts of the auditorium, compelled the respectable, in travelling attire, of that gentleman. Then cheers arose, and handkerchiefs were waved and flowers were showered upon artists and managers. The tumult was only ended by the advance of Mr. ROSA in the new rôle of a speech-maker. The skilled and industrious leader approved himself as competent an orator as he is a conductor. In a brief address he thanked the public for their appreciation and support. His words also foreshadowed a speedy renewal of relations between himself and his audience. After so successful a season, the promise was an agreeable one, and it was greeted with evident pleasure. After the exertions and the results of the past few weeks, all persons will await its fulfillment with impatience, but with no doubts as to its fruit.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Vermont Republican Convention Today—A Large Representation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 30.—The Republican State Convention to choose delegates to Philadelphia meets here to-morrow. Many delegates are already here, and the Convention will be a large one. Hon. FREDERICK BILLINGS, of Woodstock, will preside, and a delegation of strong and leading men like Ex-Gov. SMITH, HORACE FAIRBANK, Ex-Judge STEELE, Hon. G. W. GRANDEY and others will be selected to represent Vermont in the National Convention. The resolutions will strongly indorse President GRANT, and probably COLFAX, for renomination.

The North Carolina Democratic Convention at Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, April 30.—Large delegations to the Democratic State Convention have already arrived. Hon. SAMUEL F. CAREY, of Ohio, made a speech to them this afternoon, in front of the Benbow House. He indorsed the Democratic Party, and said he was with them in any measures that would result in defeating GRANT. He was vociferously cheered throughout.

G. M. A.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 1—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Atlantic States. Clear and partially cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds, is prevailing from New-England to Florida. Cloudy and threatening weather and rain from the western Gulf to the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling from the lower lakes to the East and Middle Atlantic coasts. Cloudy weather and rain will prevail over the Middle States very generally by Wednesday morning, and extend over New-England during the day; cloudy and threatening weather and probably rain over the Southern States; northwesterly winds and clearing weather throughout the Mississippi Valley, and extend over the upper lakes region and to the Ohio Valley. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

Tammany Hall Committee on Organization.

The Committee on Organization of the Tammany Hall Party met yesterday afternoon at the wigwam in Fourteenth-street. JOHN W. CHANDLER called the meeting to order, and on motion of Ex-Judge DODGE, ABRAHAM S. HEWITT was elected Chairman. E. M. FLYNN and WM. WALSH were elected Secretaries. A subcommittee on by-laws was appointed, consisting of J. W. Chandler, W. Walsh, Thomas A. Ledwith, E. J. Shandley, and James E. Coulter.

The resolution adopted by the State Central Committee:

"That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the City of New-York, unless he shall have been elected by an Assembly District Convention," and "without the call of any Central Committee," was indorsed, and the meeting adjourned.

Controller Green After the City Debtors.

Controller GREEN has instituted an investigation into the matter of arrearages of payments due the City on various accounts, such as bonds and mortgages, interest on bonds and mortgages, and rents for ferries, docks and slips, water lots, market cellars, houses, &c., amounting in the aggregate to nearly $2,000,000, and in many cases remaining overdue for several years. Some of these arrearages may be put down as bad debts, which through remissness or corruption of the City officers whose duty it was to make the collections, or proceed against defaulting parties, have been allowed to be outlawed; but a large portion of them are considered good, and the Controller has determined upon taking vigorous measures for their collection.

The Defrauded Soldiers and Sailors.

A meeting of the Association of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors who have been defrauded of their bounties by the alleged swindling operations of Ex-Collector BURNHAM, was held at No. 24 Delancy-street, last night. A letter was received from Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, acknowledging the receipt of a petition to Gen. GRANT asking him to recommend to Congress the enactment of a special law providing for an indemnification of the defrauded money. A report was also received stating that a suit has been instituted against ANDREW WILLMAN and others, the bondsmen in the case, for the recovery of the money. A petition to Congress was signed by the members present, praying for the passage of Bill No. 1,788, which provides for an increase of the pension of those soldiers and sailors who are permanently disabled.

ALBANY.

The Governor Vetoes the Committee of Seventy's Charter.

The Assembly Decide to Sustain His Action.

The Brooklyn Ferry Bill—Mr. Judd's Jury Bill—The Late Senator Hardenburgh—Death of the Clerk of the Assembly—The Tax Levy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30, 1872.

The only feature of interest in the proceedings of the Assembly to-day, was the reception of the Governor's veto of the Seventy's Charter. The veto was handed in by the Governor's Secretary soon after the Assembly convened, and printed copies of the document were simultaneously distributed among the members. The lobbies of the Assembly Chamber were crowded with spectators, among whom New-York office-holders and politicians were largely represented, including Commissioner Van Nort, Aldermen Conover and Wilder, Surveyor Cornell, Geo. Bliss, Judge Waterbury, Michael Farrell, and many others. The Committee of Seventy were represented by Hon. JOHN WHEELER, who looked sorely disappointed at seeing his Winter's work brought to naught through the perversity of a Democratic Governor. A motion was made to suspend the reading of the Veto message after the Clerk had got through with the first three or four pages, but it was voted down and the Assembly listened patiently to the reading of the whole document. At the conclusion the Speaker announced the question before the House to be: "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" Mr. ATWOOD was the first to answer, and declared himself in favor of sustaining the veto. He said he felt himself placed under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. The objections to the charter advanced by the Governor he considered in the main sound, and they were substantially the same as held by himself when he voted for the charter. He thought, however, that this Legislature owed it to itself and to the people of the City of New-York, not to adjourn without making some provision for reorganizing the government of that City. If the Seventy's Charter should be passed over the Governor's veto, he believed it would lead to confusion, and perhaps riot and bloodshed. After some further remarks in the way of apology for having voted for a charter that he believed to be unconstitutional and impracticable, he closed by expressing the hope that the veto would be sustained. Mr. HUSTED followed, and expressed himself also opposed to the passage of the charter over the veto. He said he believed the only form of proper government was that based upon the Constitution of the United States, and when he voted for this cumulative provision, he voted for it as an experiment, and believed it to be unconstitutional, and predicted its failure, and believing so, when the roll was called he would have no hesitation in now recording his name in the negative.

Mr. ALBERGER said this charter had been discussed at great length in both Houses, but he was free to say that this is not the best plan which could be devised for the New-York, and he had mentioned it as an experiment. The whole mass of the body politic in that City had been festering with corruption, and its citizens were justified in trying something different from previous charters, in order, if possible, to find a remedy for this corruption. He was as willing to go for it now as an experiment as he was the first time, and he desired to know what he proposed to do, what was proposed to take its place in case of its failure? He wanted his friends to consider what would be the result if this charter failed, and whether it would not result in restoring Tammany to power in that City.

Mr. VEDDER had voted for the charter under protest, believing the cumulative voting principle unconstitutional. He had examined the question very fully, and was thoroughly satisfied it was unconstitutional. He had brought his companions on this floor, were very weak-kneed in voting for what they deemed wrong, and gave the gentleman from Ulster (Mr. LOUGHRAN) the credit for being the only Republican manly enough to vote according to his convictions. He proposed to redeem his manhood and vote to sustain the Governor.

Mr. I. D. BROWN regretted that this matter had been withheld until the heels of the session. He believed the majority on this floor had been actuated by a desire to give New-York a good charter, and the Republicans in this House had made haste to pass such a measure. He detested the history of the charter since it had passed the House, and said he thought it would be more to the credit of certain gentlemen if they had voted according to their convictions as now stated at first. He did not believe the cumulative feature to be unconstitutional, but he thought perhaps on account of its novelty, and it being in the nature of an experiment, it might better have been left out. He insisted, however, that as he read the Constitution, this principle provided for elections by the people. He said the entire charter might be regarded as an experiment, and it was argued by those who were fighting corruption in New-York City that something different was required to rescue that City from corruption. In view of the amount of political corruption that has existed in that City, it is a singular fact, he said, that no experiment in the way of an effort that shall correct the enormous evils afflicting that City can succeed. He had great respect for the gentlemen that preceded him, but as we could not now turn and make a charter for New-York, he would not go with those who would change their views with every wind, and obey the beck of a Democratic Executive, and be blamed and shamed of honest purpose should he accorded him in doing so.

Mr. GRIFFIN thought it an admitted fact that the question in this charter is an experiment, and he thought it should be tried on some smaller city than the great City of New-York. He regarded it as an unsafe experiment to take from the Mayor the power of appointment, which has always belonged to him, and give it to the Common Council. He thought it wiser to vest this power in some one man than in a number of men, and for this reason he should vote to sustain the Governor.

Mr. TWOMBLY had found many good and pure men in New-York who had deemed the cumulative provision constitutional, and he had deferred to them, but at the same time his convictions had told him that it was unconstitutional, and he had determined if it were vetoed on this ground to sustain the veto. He did not believe the failure of the charter would result in disaster. The people's welfare does not depend upon any piece of parchment, and they have lived a charter under which they have derived marked benefits, and he had no doubt if it were administered by a Reform Government the people could be secure in all their rights under it.

Mr. SMITH voted for the charter in the conviction that it was constitutional. He still believed it to be so, and recognizing it as coming from a large part of the intelligence of New-York City, he would vote to sustain the charter, and let its constitutional question be tested in the Courts. He was in favor of trying this experiment in New-York City.

Mr. BURNS then moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the veto was sustained by a vote of 86 to 27.

The following were the yeas and nays on passing the charter over the veto:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberger, J. H. Babcock, Beckwith, B. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, East, Faus, Field, Gelb, Gow, Gregory, Holdridge, Hollister, Hyatt, Judd, Kearney, Kilian, Kingsland, Kings, Kinsella, Lippitt, Lott, Meables, Murdock, Pell, Prince, Rea, Rogers, Salley, Sayles, Speer, Spoor, Sqiquer, Swain, A. L. Van Dusen, Wyman, 27.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Aitken, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Bodine, Bonne, Bennett, Bertz, Blair, Buckley, Budd, Campbell, Darwin, Chambers, Chauncey, Cook, Coolman, Crandall, Dunlap, Dykeman, East, Fields, Foley, Fowler, Going, Green, Greenleigh, Griffin, Hale, Hamilton, A. J. Hayes, J. Hayes, Healy, Herrick, A. Hill, D. B. Hill, Hoagland, Hopper, Hunter, Jacobs, Lewis, Lincoln, S. D. Lord, G. F. Lord, Loughran, Lynde, Mackay, Marcy, Moore, Morton, Mosher, Mosher, Niles, Oakley, Parker, Rev. Burke, Rose, Sage, Simson, Raines, Snyder, Squires, Strahan, Tilden, D. Tomkins, M. M. Tompkins, Tucker, Twombly, W. J. Van Duzen, Vedder, Weale, West, Whitbeck, White, Whitaker, Wiley, Woodward, Woolsey, Yeomans—68.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S VETO.

Gov. HOFFMAN, in rendering his veto, after remarking that he returns the Assembly bill without approval, recites that in considering whether the citizens of villages be has not interposed the Executive veto when a different opinion existed between the Legislature and himself only on minor details. In this case, however, an important principle is involved, which is contrary to the fundamental principle of good government, and is likely to lead to great evils, it seems to establish in a single city a system of voting different to that in other parts of the country. The Governor says:

"In passing this bill, the Legislature could hardly have expected that I would approve of it. On the contrary, it must have anticipated from the opinions expressed on the subject of City government in my annual message, that I could not give to it the assent of my official signature. I regret that such action upon it has been delayed to so late a period in the session. It has been stated in argument before me that in its main features, this bill accords with my own views previously expressed. The fact is, it is in direct opposition to the recommendations of my annual message, which recommendations were founded upon eight years of official experience in connection with the government of the City of New-York, and thanks to have been taken to believe, have received the approval of almost every intelligent man who has a practical knowledge of the workings of that Government. The bill is understood by many as conferring ample power upon the Mayor, as Chief Executive of the City. It, in fact, leaves him almost without power and subordinate, in the matter of administration, to the Common Council, to whom it vested the appointment of those who control the several Departments of the City Government. All this is opposed to the best experience in matters of government, and, in fact, in all matters of private business. A single executive with responsibility concentrated upon him for the acts of subordinates is the first condition of good administration in public or private affairs. Any other method of administration always results in neglect and abuses for which no one can be held to blame. It will be impossible, under this charter, to fix responsibility for maladministration on any man. The responsibility will be shared by so many that the usual moral restraints of consequence and of personal shame at wrong-doing will be weakened as so scarcely to be felt. A man is capable of shame and sensitive to public opinion and public odium. A large body of men, counteracting each other and knowing that the blame of their joint action will be divided among many, are, as experience shows, much less likely to be influenced by these natural restraints upon human conduct." * * * * * * A fundamental principle of the American forms of government and in fact of all wise government, is that the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial Departments shall be separated from each other; that each has its proper sphere of action; and that none of these shall be charged with or permitted to exercise functions of the others. This charter throws aside this principle, recognized by the American people and approved by the experience of the world. Nowhere on this continent is it so essentially a condition of good government as in the City of New-York; that the chief executive officer should be clothed with ample power, have full control over all subordinate administrative departments, and so be subject to an undivided responsibility to the people, and to public opinion, for all errors, short-comings and wrong-doings by subordinate officers. The administration of the affairs of that great City should be in the hands of some one on whom the public gaze is always concentrated, and from whom it cannot be diverted on the plea that others share his responsibility and power."

The Governor continues that the stripping away of the Mayor's power shifts the responsibility so much that it is difficult to fix the odium of maladministration upon any one in particular. As men in private business intrust executive duties to one head, to whom subordinates are responsible, so should it be done in public affairs, which should be managed with all the experience derived from every quarter. The Constitution of the United States affords the best model of a government. The country has done well under it for a century, and no form of government has stood successfully so severe a test as ours. We have made a mistake in changing the Constitution of this State from that pattern. The City of New-York, which contains a larger population than did our own State a few years ago, and has revenues and expenditures exceeding those of the Federal Government thirty years since, may consistently demand a charter whose main features shall be derived from a consideration of the main features of the Federal Constitution. Hardly an American citizen would wish to transfer the powers of the President to Congress, but, on the contrary, there are many who think Congress even now infringes too greatly upon the President's proper duty in presiding over nominations for candidates for office. The best and wisest men, in large numbers, would blunder in executive duties, because of the lack of prompt decision and unity of will which are found in a good executive officer. In regard to cumulative voting, he says:

"The remedy which is relied upon against the evil of congressional minority under this charter, is the cumulative system of voting, which it introduces in order to secure fuller representation of the minority. It is claimed that this will result not only in a better class of representatives, but in greater power on the part of the minority, to restrain the majority. Three Aldermen are to be elected in each district, and every elector is authorized, instead of voting once for each one of nine candidates, to cast, if he chooses so to do, nine votes for any one candidate, or to cast three votes each for any three candidates, and so on. This system enables the party which is in a minority in any political subdivision put into office its candidate, in spite of the opposition of the political majority. Experiments are now being tried, in one or two of the other States, of this cumulative method of voting as to some of their local elections; but these have been inaugurated so recently that they offer no guide to sound judgment derived from actual practice and experience. A city of a million of inhabitants is not the place for trying experiments in government, especially an experiment which many of the most thoughtful of our people believe to be visionary, impracticable and unconstitutional. It would be much wiser for us to await the results of the trials now going on elsewhere."

Upon the question of the constitutionality of the charter, he expresses that many of the ablest lawyers of the State have declared it unconstitutional. It is said that the election as regulated by this charter is not an election in the sense in which that word was understood at the time the Constitution was made, and in the sense that it has always been understood. An election is the choice of a public officer by his receiving a larger number of votes than any other candidate in the district entitled to fill the office, all the electors being entitled to vote once at such election for a candidate for the place to be filled. It is suggested, also, that the Constitution guarantees that all officers shall be elected by the people, and that if any elector exercises his right to vote once for each of the nine Aldermen to be chosen for his district, his single vote as to any one of the candidates cannot be overridden by one of his neighbors voting nine times for some one else, or nine times for himself, without infraction of his equal right of suffrage as an elector under the Constitution. There is, therefore, reason to fear that the election ordered under this charter might be declared invalid, at a time when the Legislature is not in session, and that, meanwhile, great confusion may prevail in the affairs of the City. Although the threat of litigation is not a sufficient reason why the Legislature should not pass a law, or the Governor refuse to approve it, yet when the doubts of its constitutionality are so great there is reason for pausing it by, when not called for by over-ruling necessity. The fundamental principle of our Government is that in all questions submitted to the people, the majority decides. When a change is contemplated it should be tried, not by sanction of Legislature only, but with the careful deliberation which pertains to revisions of the Constitution. In regard to the dangers which hedge upon minority representation, the Governor says: "In all free Governments the people divide themselves into two great parties. It is a natural, useful and wholesome division; it insures a large body of men among the people interested in and intent upon fault-finding with the party in power and struggling, by means of exposure of their errors, to bring over to the side of the minority enough of the electors to convert it into a majority, and so to take over the government. Under the new system of voting, the minority would carry in their candidate, without effort. The majority do the same. In a district where it is known that the political majority usually casts about two-thirds of the whole vote, there being nine Aldermen to be elected, the caucus or nominating convention of the political majority will naturally concentrate all their votes upon six candidates; the caucus of the minority will concentrate on three. There will be no actual contest before the people. The decrees of the party conventions will be absolute. Neither side will be in fear, lest, by putting forward unfit candidates, it may lose the election. For the two parties will be acting at the polls not against each other, but independent each of the other. This condition of things, where the decrees of the party caucuses, on both sides, are final, naturally gives rise to secret combinations between the leaders on both sides, for an agreed upon division of power, against which combinations the mass of the voters might, under this system, struggle in vain.

The effect of this system of voting will be to increase very largely the power in politics of men who have a personal following, in the shape of clubs and associations, formed to promote the success of one man in local politics. This cumulative system confers a higher value on the vote of any man more corrupt enough to sell it, than it does for the majority, uncorrupted, it ought to be represented at its proper value in public councils, but the majority must govern. The useful sphere of the minority is to keep a watch upon the actions of the majority. Just so far as the minority is admitted to a share in actual administration of government, just so far is its watchfulness, for the proper performance of the duty of keeping up a watchful vigilance. An administration that has its corps of defenders in both political parties will be much more likely to continue improper practices than if it relies for defense only on its own party friends, and feels that the opposite party is ready, in solid ranks, promptly to assail it if guilty of wrong doing.

The government of the majority is the only Government recognized by the Constitution of the United States and of the State. The majority rule prevails not only in Government of States and State, but in municipal and money-of corporations. It is a most dangerous political experiment to put a plan which has been as yet untried anywhere, in operation in the great City of New-York.

The finances of the City are to be put by the charter in the charge of a Board of five persons, of whom the Controller is one. He is to be appointed by the Mayor, the others by the Common Council. No man of self-respect and ability would take an office where every decision of his, in small matters and great, is liable to be overruled by the votes of his associates.

The Department of Public Works is organized in the same way, and it is proposed to merge the Department of Docks in the former. The Commissioner of Parks of much more importance, is one issued as a separate Department, with the usual force of five Commissioners.

The Departments of Public Charities has up [illegible] Board of Aldermen, to institutions managed by private associations, it is provided to withhold aid from those managed by sectarian or religious establishments. There is no wisdom nor justice in discriminating against those institutions which, while relieving physical suffering and want, choose to furnish in addition the consolations of religion to young and old. Aid should be afforded without considerations of the religious character of inmates of applicants. The teachers, numbering over 4,000 persons in New-York, will be thrown out of employment. Their claim to remain in their position is quite as valid as that of the policemen, who are not molested. The provisions of the charter giving the absolute control of the Police, Health, Fire, and Building Departments in the hands of a Board of Safety, appointed by the Common Council, is dangerous.

No member of this Board can be removed by the Mayor or by the Governor upon charges of misconduct; they are amenable alone to the Common Council. The Governor remarks that he believes many members of the Legislature voted for the act under the impression that the gentlemen of the City of New-York was prepared it had looked well into the subject and considered it in all its bearings. The charter lab trusts, which he has presented will be sufficient to induce them to sustain his veto. He concludes as follows:

"I do not admit that misgovernance in the City is proof of the failure of republican government. Republican government, under a wise and well-considered charter, with a proper distribution of power, has not yet been tried in the great Metropolis. The charter I have given to New-York Municipal Government in conformity with the general idea of American institutions, is performs its whole duty. All further responsibility is on the people or New-York City themselves. The people there have recently proved themselves capable of righting their own wrongs. If they subsequently neglect their own affairs, if they will not give to their own political affairs the same attention which the rest of the people, in their respective localities, are in the habit of giving, they must suffer the consequences. No self-acting machinery can be devised which will suffice to do the work which the people themselves are bound to do. Complicated machinery Will serve only to invite combinations of designing men, who operate upon the machinery called under it. Give to the City a chief executive with full power to appoint all heads of administrative departments. Let him have power to remove his subordinates, being required to publicly assign his reasons. The people will try the question whether he abuses this power of removal. Make him the head of the Police in the same manner as the Governor is head of the National Guard, with proper protection for the members of the force against removal while faithful to duty. Make him responsible personally for all waste or improper expenditure by requiring from him, through the Department of Finance, an estimate of what money is needed for the support of the Government and its various departments before any appropriation is made. Give to the people full representation in the Common Council, and confine it to legislative duties, and exclude it from administrative duties. Give to it also power to reduce estimates of expenditure but not to increase them, the power to limit expenditure, but not to originate appropriations. Give full power to the Common Council and Mayor to regulate the local taxes, to expend each year, what money they think fit, in cash expenditures, but not to pledge by bonds the future revenues of the City. If the expenditures be wasteful, let the people feel it in their taxes and let them apply the corrective. Make the Mayor removable for misconduct by the Governor. All other provisions of the charter could be drawn by any one. They are mere matters of routine and procedure. When a Mayor is once rightfully be held, as this charter says he should be, "responsible for the good order and efficient government of the City," and would feel himself to be so. Add such provisions as shall secure frequent publication of the expenditures and transactions of the City Government, ready access of the people to the City accounts, and opportunities to the people to change their Chief Magistrate at short intervals, and all the safeguards of good government are furnished.

With such a charter the people of the City of New-York should be told, in plain terms, by the Legislature, that they must bear their share, as the people of every other city, in looking after their local affairs, and so contributing their part to the maintenance of Republican government. From special legislation on the subject and from applications from year to year, for amendments to the charter, the Legislature should resolutely turn away.

I am sure that this charter has been prepared under the auspices of a committee of seventy prominent citizens of New-York, who have recently done good public service in another way, some of whom have been conversant with public affairs, but many of whom are of the class from which we have been protected for long years respectively, JOHN H. WILLIAMS,

President of the Board of Excise.

The Excise Case—Motion in Arrest of Judgment—The Motion Denied.

The case of EDWARD S. STOKES, indicted for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., came up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, on a motion to settle the bill of exceptions, over forty in number, taken on behalf of the prisoner. District Attorney GARVIN appeared on behalf the people, and Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN MCKEON and ELBRIDGE T. GERRY for the prisoner. The leading points in the bill of exceptions have been already specially noticed in the TIMES, besides appearing in the general reports of the preliminary trial involving the regularity of the Grand Jury panel. The Judge was now merely called upon to settle a difference of opinion existing between the opposing counsel as to whether the wording of certain of the exceptions, and the points to which they were taken, was in conformity with what had actually taken place at the trial. Most of these disputed points were settled by the Judge in conformity with the official record of the Court stenographer, the remainder allowed or disallowed by the concurrence of counsel on both sides. The form of the exceptions being settled, it was stated by counsel that a corrected copy would be made and presented to the Court today for signature.

Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, one of the prisoner's counsel, then moved in arrest of judgment, on which six specific grounds were taken, especially the force and validity of the position assumed by the people upon the issues raised and presented by his special plea.

The prisoner having taken his seat near his counsel, the Court pronounced its formal judgment.

Mr. MCKEON then asked if counsel could not have a few days to decide on what course they would next pursue, to which the Judge responded that they could.

The Court was then adjourned to this morning, and the prisoner remanded in custody of the Sheriff.

Rewarding a Brave Man—Officer Tully's Medal.

Officer BERNARD TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct Station, has been presented with a handsome silver medal by Superintendent KNIGHT on behalf of the Police Commissioners. It is presented as a mark of appreciation for his services as an officer in arresting a burglar, at risk of his life, who was making depredations in the basement of the house No. 54 West Fifteenth-street on the afternoon of the 17th of last August. There were two burglars in the house at the time, and when Officer TULLY attempted to arrest one of them, his pal fired a shot, which just grazed him and passed through a door. After a desperate struggle, TULLY succeeded in overpowering the man in his grasp, and the other fled. The burglar SIMPSON was tried, convicted, and sentenced to Sing Sing. While he was being taken there, he jumped, hand-cuffed, through the window of the car, and was instantly killed. The badge is oval shaped, and upon one side is engraved:

"BERNARD TULLY. Presented for arresting a burglar at risk of his life, Aug. 17, 1871."

Upon the opposite side is the City coat of arms, and beneath the names of the Police Commissioners, Henry Smith, James S. Bosworth, Benjamin F. Manierre, Thomas J. Barr, A. Oakey Hall, *de facto*.

The badge is tastefully designed, a handsome wreath surrounding the inscription, and the engraving is excellent. Officer TULLY, it will be remembered, was seriously injured in the affray in which Officer LAMBRECHT received his death-wounds. A ruffian struck him in the forehead with a stone, fracturing his skull and inflicting, as was then thought, fatal injuries. He was taken to the hospital and then removed to his house, where he remained for three weeks before he was considered out of danger. The gash over his left eye is closed up, but still unsightly. The sun affects him so powerfully that it is not thought advisable to put him on out-door duty for the ensuing Summer. Officer TULLY has done his best to rid the Nineteenth Precinct of the crowd of ruffians which hang around, destroying and stealing property and assaulting defenseless citizens, and it is gratifying to learn that he has been presented with such a token of esteem in appreciation of his valuable services.

The Special Sessions Convicts Discharged from the Penitentiary and Remanded for Trial.

In the important matter of the application of over 200 convicts, sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions to the Penitentiary, to be discharged on the ground that the Court was unlawfully constituted, Judge BRADY yesterday rendered his decision, discharging the prisoners from the Penitentiary, but remanding them for a new trial. After stating that the convicts did not claim that the evidence against them was insufficient or questionable, or that they were guiltless of the offence charged, he said they must be discharged from the Penitentiary and remanded to the Tombs for a new trial, and that in this trial the punishment already suffered should, as a judicial justice, be accredited in the penalty that may be imposed.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The mineral springs in Central Park will open to-morrow.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday adjourned for the term.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade will hold its regular monthly meeting to-day at 3 P. M.

The steam-boat *Tiger Lily* commences her summer trips from Harlem Bridge to High Bridge today.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the water at Pier No. 1 North River, and removed to the Morgue.

The members of the Produce Exchange will meet today to vote on certain amendments to the by-laws proposed by the Board of Managers.

Controller GREEN has paid the following amounts, viz.: Police Department for month of April, $153,000; Fire Department for same, $60,[illegible] 67.

The Farmer's Club met at their rooms in Cooper Institute yesterday to listen to Mr. MERCER on the climate, soil, minerals, timber, &c., of Puget Sound.

A billiard exhibition will be given at CYRILLE DION'S rooms, No. 745 Broadway, this afternoon, by GOLDENWARTH, DION, GUILLAUME and other well-known players.

Geo. O'BRIEN, aged 4½, while playing in front of his residence, in Bedford-street, yesterday, was run over by car No. 128 of the Belt line, and severely injured.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently about fifty years of age, were found yesterday in the East River, at Nineteenth-street, and were taken to the Morgue.

Bishop R. T. JONES announces that A. M. E. Zion Church of America will open its Conference at Milton Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Mulberry streets, at noon today.

DOMINICK HEALY was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, on a charge of offering for sale stars that were not properly stamped. He was committed for examination.

CHARLES EATHAN died at the Park Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on the 18th of March, by having one of his feet crushed between the bridge and a boat at Fulton Ferry.

WM. ALEXIDER, a colored lad, of No. 126 West Seventeenth-street, died yesterday from injuries received on the 10th ult., by being run over by car No. 38 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad.

FRANK SCHNEYER was arrested in Troy and brought to the City, yesterday, on a charge of robbing the house No. 14 Abingdon-square of property to the value of $150. The property was recovered.

An unknown man died on the Williamsburg ferry-boat Bushwick, yesterday, from the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel. The body was removed to the Fourth-street Police Station in Williamsburg.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, handed in a number of indictments, all of ordinary character, and were discharged from further attendance, with the thanks of the Court.

The new Cotton Exchange building, at Hanover-square, will be opened on Saturday next. Brief speeches will probably be made by Mr. BLANCHARD, the President; Mr. VOORHIS, the Secretary, and others.

Mrs. JANE MEADEN, of No. 351 Mott-street, died in the apartments of MARY FLYNN, No. 370 Mott-street, yesterday, of congestion of the lungs, held yesterday, when death was found to have resulted from excessive intemperance.

JOSEPH MARCHI, a butcher, of No. 330 Elizabeth-street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to his place, but on investigation by Fire Marshal MOSPEDON it was found that he was entirely innocent.

HENRY GARNO, aged thirteen, of No. 16 Clarkson-street, was assaulted last evening at the corner of Leroy and Greenwich streets by LYRA CHURCH, of No. 617 Greenwich-street, and severely injured. Church was arrested.

While Patrolman BOWEN, of the Sixth Precinct, was passing the Tompkins Market, No. 488 Pearl-street, yesterday, the cellar door on which he was standing gave way, precipitating him into the cellar and seriously injuring him.

Yesterday the Atlantics finished their series of practice games with junior clubs by a contest against the Remsens, who were easily defeated by a score of 25 to 10. On Monday the Atlantics and Haymakers, of Troy, play on the Capitoline.

Father BURKE, the Dominican orator, lectured in St. Stephen's Church, last evening, in aid of the Roman Catholic Mission for the conversion of the Southern negroes. The lecture was entitled, "The Catholic Church the True Emancipator."

JAMES KELLY, of No. 429 East Twenty-ninth-street, was found intoxicated yesterday morning in a hallway in Thirteenth-street, and on being picked up, was discovered to be bleeding from a stab-wound in the breast. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WILHELM BUTANE, of No. 204 Delancey-street, died yesterday, from injuries received in a quarrel on Saturday night with JAMES COYLE and RICHARD GALLAGHER. COYLE and GALLAGHER were arrested, and held to await the result of the inquest today.

JACOB SCHEER, employed in the butcher-shop of MOSES HAMBURGER, No. 130 East Fourteenth-street, was held for trial by Justice BRANDLEY at Essex Market yesterday, for stealing $231 from his employer. A portion of the stolen money was recovered.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Patrolmen MICHAEL DOLAN, of the Tenth, and MICHAEL CLEARY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for inexcusable neglect of duty, and Roundsman MEADE, of the Fifth Precinct, for his prompt discovery of a fire on Broadway several nights ago.

THOS. SULLIVAN was arrested yesterday, charged with having on Friday last obtained two cases of French calfskins, valued at $1,300, consigned to A. H. RIETHINGER & Co., of No. 29 Spruce-street, by means of a forged order. He is held to await a requisition from Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, PATRICK MULLINS was committed for a felonious assault on JOHN DELANEY, of No. 340 East Thirty-sixth-street. HENRY FOWERS and JAS. SULLIVAN were also committed for an assault on the conductor of car No. 68, of the Third-avenue line, on Monday night.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, a piano, a quantity of cloth goods, and a number of gold watches and chains, alleged to have been smuggled from ship to pier, on the steamer *Holsatia*, from Hamburg, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing for them.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Saengerbund societies have decided to hold the torchlight procession in honor of FRANZ ABT on Friday evening next. The serenade will be given the same evening at the Belvidere Hotel, corner of Fifteenth-street, where he will lodge as a guest of the Liederkranz Society.

In the extradition case of the United States ex. HARRY EDWARDS, reported in yesterday's TIMES, Commissioner OSBORN maintains that he is the proper officer to hear testimony under the statute, without regard to the Extradition Treaty, to hold foreign sailors accused of crime at the request of the Consul.

At a meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Municipal Reform Association last evening, Mr. S. V. COOPER delivered an address in defense of the charter, which he considered did not infringe on the constitution either in spirit or in word. After some discussion as to the advisability of joining the Reform Association, a committee was appointed to confer with that body.

The Seventh Ward Grant Campaign Club, E. S. Newins, President, had an enthusiastic meeting last evening, at which they first lighted their fine transparency in front of their rooms in East Broadway. JOHN E. DOWLEY and others made brief addresses on the occasion. Next Tuesday evening a meeting will be held, at which several prominent speakers will be present.

Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., the London branch of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., of this City, have admitted ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Esq., as a resident partner in their firm, the name of which remains unchanged. Mr. TAYLOR withdraws from his banking business here, with which he has been connected for thirty-five years, and will sail for London by the steamer of 17th inst.

CHARLES O'NEILL, convicted of burglary in the Court of General Sessions, was yesterday sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. THOMAS WOOD and CHARLES FOX, charged with receiving stolen goods, were acquitted, and sentence was suspended in the case of JOHN SCHMIDT, who was convicted of grand larceny.

At the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the New-York Society Library, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: C. R. Swords, R. L. Kennedy, C. E. Strong, W. J. Hoppin, O. D. Swan, W. Adams, H. C. Deer, F. Sheldon, E. A. Duychinck, F. De Peyster, T. Ward, J. L. Cadwalader, S. P. Nash, E. S. Van Winckle, E. Schell.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, an application was made for a new trial in the case of MICHAEL FLYNN, recently convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, on the ground that the indictment was inaccurate, as it did not exactly state the kind of weapon used. The Judge denied the application and sentenced FLYNN to the Penitentiary for six months.

Early yesterday morning, a fight occurred among a number of disorderly characters in front of a liquor-store in Cherry-street, and while JOHN MOGHANN, of No. 18 Cherry-street, was endeavoring to separate the combatants, he was stabbed three times in the cheek with a pocke-knife by Mr. ARNOLD, and severely wounded. ARNOLD was arrested, and Justice DOWLING committed him to prison.

The Chamber of Commerce meet to-morrow to elect officers for the ensuing year. The ticket reported by the Nominating Committee includes the regular sequence of promotions of the present incumbents for the principal offices, as follows, beside which there are the members of about a dozen committees to be chosen: For President, WILLIAM E. DODGE; for First, Second, Third and Fourth Vice-Presidents, George Opdyke, Walter S. Griffith, William H. Vermilye, Samuel D. Babcock; for Treasurer, Francis B. Lathrop; for Secretary, George Wilson.

At about 9 o'clock last night JOHN BARRY, aged six years, residing at No. 34 Greenwich-street, while standing in front of his residence, was shot in the head by an unknown lad, who was armed with a revolver. The wounded lad was attended by Dr. SHINN, who found the ball imbedded in his right temple, and it was extracted without difficulty. The wound is not of a serious nature. The lad who fired the pistol escaped.

BROOKLYN.

There were 194,998 visitors to Prospect Park last week.

Sewerage bonds to the extent of $50,000 were signed by the Mayor yesterday.

Water Commissioner Wm. A. FOWLER was reappointed by Mayor POWELL yesterday. The Republican Commissioners will be named today.

Mad dogs are numerous in Brooklyn. Scarce a day passes without three or four being shot by the Police. Two were so disposed of yesterday.

The Reform Committee of Seventy-five is about to reorganize upon a different basis. The plan of reorganization was decided upon at a meeting held on Monday night last.

JOHN DAVIS was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, for being concerned, with others, in robbing Mr. H. B. SCHOLES of the sum of $500 on the night of the 6th of April.

The Bay Flour Mills, on Hamilton-avenue, adjoining the Gowanus Canal, were destroyed by fire at a late hour on Monday night last. The loss, which falls on Messrs. WILSON & Co., is about $7,000. Partially insured.

A fire broke out in the frame dwelling-house No. 998 Prospect-place, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss on building—owned by RICHARD KELLY—is $1,500. The building was occupied by C. CAMPOS and W. DEWIN.

Mayor POWELL yesterday appointed Mr. DANIEL D. BRIGGS a member of the Police Commission. Mr. BRIGGS has been President of the Police Board ever since its reorganization in 1870. The two Republican Commissioners, probably Cols. MORTON and FOURNAR, will receive their appointments today.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the Rococo leather factory of CHRISTENSEN & CONDON, corner of North Ninth-street and Seventh-street, Eastern District. The loss on building is estimated at $2,000, and on stock $4,000. The flames communicated to an adjoining structure owned by JAMES WILDEY, which was damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $1,500.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The New-York, Westchester and Boston Railroad, the New-York and Croton River Railroad, and the Pelham and Port Chester Railroad, have been consolidated under the title of the last named railroad, for which the surveys have been completed. The northern terminus will be at Port Morris.

The Railroad Committee representing the towns of East Chester, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck and Rye, held a meeting at Mount Vernon on Monday evening, and adopted resolutions denouncing the action of Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, for his interference with legislative matters of that State, and urging upon the State Senate the passage of the bill before them, compelling the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford to reduce their transient fares and remove of commutation.

SOUTH SIDE.

The stockholders of the North Shore Ferry Company elect directors for the ensuing year to-morrow.

There was much activity in all the villages of the Island yesterday, people moving to and from New-York and Brooklyn. The ferry-boats were loaded with trucks carrying furniture.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of the unknown man killed by a Morris and Essex train, at Bergen tunnel, on Saturday night, has not been identified.

The New-Jersey Baptist Sunday-school Association met in Bordentown, yesterday afternoon, Rev. M. D. DOOLITTLE presided.

The rite of confirmation was administered to thirty-two candidates, on Monday evening, by Bishop CORTLANDT, in St. Paul's Church, Elizabeth, of which Rev. H. P. HARTRAN is rector.

An inquest was held in Elizabeth, yesterday, on the body of the man found in the woods near that place on Sunday. No clue to his identity has been obtained. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Coroner WILLIAM BURNS, of Jersey City, and W. J. SHERMAN, a reporter, have been arrested on a libel suit commenced against them by the County Physician, Dr. PRENDERGAST, for publishing a report that he had conducted the post-mortem examination of the body of THERESA WARDE in an atrociously inhuman manner.

The inquest on the body of JAMES CANFIELD, killed by the explosion on the tug-boat Davenport, was concluded yesterday. The jury brought in the following verdict: "We find that JAMES CANFIELD came to his death by an explosion of the boiler of the tug-boat Davenport, and explosion having been caused by a lack of water in the boiler."

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, April 30.—SUGAR steady; No. 12 D.S., 10¼ reals for Spanish, 10¼@10½ for United States, 60 days, currency, ½ discount; Short Sight, ¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 9¾@10¼ premium; Short Sight, 12¾@13¼ premium; on London, 13¼@13½ premium; on Paris, 52@54 premium.

Storage for Furniture, &c.

The largest and best-equipped establishment in the United States, and the only one where the storage of furniture, baggage, &c., is made an exclusive business, are Heger's Warehouses, in Eighth-avenue, extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, and No. 502 Ninth-avenue.

Goods can be forwarded without previous notice; are raised and lowered on large elevators, and stored in separate, tightly closed or slatted, compartments, of any size, are which always accessible.

Open until 9 P. M.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

"Be a Friend to Thyself, and" do your house cleaning with Mooney's Soap. It cleans *quickly, stains* from marble, paint, hard walls, and brightens all metallic articles, knives, tins, &c. Ask your grocer. —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 30, was quite large and the business transacted of an interesting character, as will be seen from the review of the proceedings, as follows:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. HALWAY HARE, Esq., referee, sold the general three full-size lots, with building, (no particular value,) situate on the north side of West Fifty-fourth-street, 425 feet west of Tenth-avenue, for $12,600, the purchaser being C. A. DAVISON. Also, at public auction, one lot, 24.11 by 85, on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, for $9,025, an excellent opening. The purchaser of the last-named property was SIMPON FARRELL. The trustees' sale announced for yesterday, by the same firm, of one lot, with building, on east side of Seventy-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, and two lots in same neighborhood on Eighteenth-street, was adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

X. H. LUDLOW & CO., at public auction, disposed of the premises known as Nos. 39 and 41 Renwick-street, embracing two three-story and basement brick stuccoed-front houses and lots, the latter forming a plot 39.2 by 80, situate on the east side of the street, just north of Canal-street. Sold together for $12,250, and bought by R. M. VAN TASSEL. The same auctioneers also offered, at auction, the new four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 554 Fifth-avenue, west side, twenty-seven feet north of Forty-sixth-street, and, in addition, the five-story brick stores and lot No. 16 Stone-street, south side, between Broad and Whitehall streets, but no sale, in either instance, was effected. No bids being received for the property first described, while the last-named was withdrawn upon a bid of $10,500. Subsequently the firm, at an assignee's sale, under the direction of NATHANIEL NILES, Esq., assignee, the interest of CHARLES H. MOSES in the following property was sold: All that certain lot of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, known by the No. 701 (formerly No. 707) Greenwich-avenue, and in all those certain pieces or parcels of land known by the Nos. 74 and 75 on map, entitled, "Map of part of the farm belonging to JACOB BERRIAN, in the town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New-York, made by ISAAC C. BUCKHART, civil engineer, dated Morrisania, March 18, 1869; purchased by Wm. Moses for $200.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of GEORGE W. HARDY, Esq., referee, sold a brick house and lot, situate on the east side of Columbia-street, 200 feet north of Rivington-street, to M. J. ENGLISH, for $13,000. Also, at a similar legal sale, DEWITT C. GRAHAM, Esq., referee, a three-story and basement frame house and lot, known as No. 324 West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sold for $9,500, and purchased by ANDREW WALSH. Also, at public auction, a three-story and attic brick house, with store, and lot, on the south-east corner of Eleventh and Dry Docks streets, sold for $9,325, the purchaser being JOSEPH BEADY. Another legal sale, involving the disposition of the title to a lot on West Forty-second-street, 300 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, in charge of the same auctioneer, was adjourned until May 7.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story brown-stone front house and lot located on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for $18,500; purchaser, MR. R. T. MORRIS. As an administrator's sale the same auctioneers also sold a plot of land, 50 by 147, located at Red Bank, N. J., and situated on the Red Bank and Port Washington road, near Ninth-street, which was bought by JAS. NEIL for $625.

JAS. M. MILLER sold at public auction to B. C. THOMELL, for $1,675 each, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; and in addition, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for $2,000 each, to MEYER S. KENTON.

H. P. FAISCHILD effected the last sale of the day, selling in one parcel, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, Esq., referee, four full-size lots, on the south side of East Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, with Four-story buildings thereon, for $22,000. The lots were bought jointly by WM. A. BUTLER and G. L. SCHUYLER.

In addition to the above, GOODSOUGH & WEBER offered for sale at public auction a two-story and attic frame house, with plot of ground 100 by 100, located at Fordham, Westchester County, and situated on the south-east corner of Isano-street and Prospect-avenue, for which bids to the amount of $4,000 were received, but no sale made. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. For today only one sale is announced, and that of a legal character, and being the first day of May, it is probable that but little business of any nature will be transacted.

The attention of investors and others is called to the advertisement which appears this morning on the eighth page of this paper, of the important proposed sale, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-street, of lots at Elizabeth, N. J., announced for Monday, May 13. The auction cannot fail to be one of interest for the property to be sold is in every respect first-class, finely located, extensively improved, and for security and investment rate; in fact no better suburban real estate can be offered at auction, and none will be during the coming season. Attention is also called to the notice of the sale by the same firm for Monday of next week, May 6, of desirable property located at Roselle, N. J. Messrs. A. D. MELLICK & BRO. report having recently closed the following consignments through which, at private sale, the following New-Jersey real estate has been disposed of: At Fanwood, twenty-seven acres, unimproved, sold for $13,000; Roselle, four houses, adjoining, on Park-avenue, sold for $38,000; Millstone, farm of 148 acres, sold for $6,000; Plainfield, dwelling and plot on Seventh-street, sold for $13,000; Somerville, farm of ninety acres, sold for $13,000; Elizabeth, house and lot on North Broad-street, sold for $20,000; and at Westfield, thirty-seven acres of unimproved land sold for $15,500. Total, $105,000.

In City property, WM. TUCKER, No. 220 Fifth-avenue, reports having sold at private sale the three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 234 East Forty-eighth-street, for $18,500. Purchaser, Mr. O. L. VIDAL.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 30.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3 lots, n. s. West 54th-st., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., together forming plot 92x100.5 ..... $18,600
1 lot, n. s. corner 45th-st. and 2d-av., 24.11x85 9,025

By X. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 23 and 24 Renwick-st., s. s. n. of Canal-st., lots together form plot 39.2x80, houses each 20 ft. deep; sold in one parcel $12,250

By Joseph McGuire.

1 brick h. and l., s. s. Chambers-st., 200 ft. n. of Rivington-st., lot 25x100 ..... $13,000
2 4-story brick tenements and lots, Nos. 324 West 26th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x98 9,500
2 3-story and cellar brick h. and l., s. s. w. corner 11th and Dry Dock sts., lot 21.11x74.4, house 50 feet deep 9,325

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3 2-story brown-stone h. and l., n. s. East 56th-st., 125.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 18.9x90 ..... $18,000

By James M. Miller.

2 lots, s. s. West 139th-st., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11, $1,775 each $3,550
2 lots, n. s. West 142d-st., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11, $2,000 each 4,000

By H. P. Fairchild.

4 lots, 27th from 7th-avenue, s. s. 42d-st., 375.7 ft. w. of 10th-av., together forming plot 99.4x100.5, sold in one parcel $22,000

RED BANK, N. J.

By A. T. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 plot, s. s. Red Bank and Port Washington road, 50 ft. e. of High-st., 50x147 ..... $200

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 29.

Cherry-st., s. s., No. 39, 18.6x78, 3. and 1 ..... $6,300
Pearl-st., w. s., rear of No. 301 Pearl-st., 50.11x26 2,000
Woodward-av., w. s., 24.6 ft. s. of 49th-st., 50x100, h. and l. 3,200
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Bowery, No. 202, 2-story, per year $1,000
Bowery, No. 204, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 206, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 208, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 212, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 214, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 216, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 218, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No. 220, 2-story, per year 1,000
Bowery, No.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of the
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Wed. May 1.....ASSYRIA.....Wed., May 1.
Sat., May 25.....EUROPA.....Sat., May 4.
Wed., June 5.....ANGLIA.....Sat., May 11.
Sat., June 8.....INDIA.....Sat., May 18.
Steamers now at sea of the line every WEDNESDAY, thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry.
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, offering best accommodations, $122.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Children under 12 years of age, half fare.
Steerage tickets at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden—2,500-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 4 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 74 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, foot of Morris-st.
Cabin passage, gold, $80 and upwards, according to stateroom (for all classes of steamers), combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms amidships, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to children under 12 years of age, $15 currency, can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For prepayment of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, May 4, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WORSELL.....Saturday, May 11, at 8 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS.....Wednesday, May 8, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency.
Steerage.....$30, currency, including provisions.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba.....Wednesday, May 1 | Batavia.....Saturday, May 4
Scotia.....Wednesday, May 8 | Algeria.....Saturday, May 11
Java.....Wednesday, May 15 | Parthia.....Saturday, May 18
China.....Wednesday, May 22 | Columbia.....Saturday, May 25
Russia.....Wednesday, May 29 | Abyssinia.....Saturday, June 1
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60, $100, $125, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at the lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, not for Mediterranean ports. For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 1.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Wednesday, May 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 4, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 9, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wednesday, May 15, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80 | To London.....$35
To Paris.....$145 | To Paris.....$65
Passengers booked to or from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 8, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. W. PRICE.....May 22, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T.W. FREEMAN.....May 29, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL.
The steam-ship NEBRASKA will sail for Liverpool on FRIDAY, May 3, and having been entirely refitted, offers unequaled accommodations for saloon passengers.
Cabin passage $80, gold.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
No. 65 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURBLED.....Saturday, May 18
FERDIRE.....DARRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
The only direct route for steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of transit, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers. Steamers leave Stettin and Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
FRANKLIN, Capt. F. FRANTZIUS.....May 4
JASON, (extra steamer).....May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. T. BARNDOR.....June 1
TEGERWILDEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (German).
Rates of passage payable in gold.
CABIN. STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100 Including mattresses.....$30
From Stettin.....$150 Including mattresses.....40
Round tickets.....270 Including mattresses.....60
Children under ten years half rate.
For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and for passage, apply to
WENDT & HANKELBERG, Agents,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND STRAIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave this port each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
May 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAYSE, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.....for Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 14.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco May 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. H. RAY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States Mail Steamer THEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
ENGLEWOOD, Captain DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 45 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 Wall-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent C. G. R. R.,
No. 202 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 202 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday.....Saturday, May 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Wed., May 15
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Wed., May 29
For freight or passage apply to
W. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.
POSTPONEMENT.—The steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO will sail for Havana, Progreso and Vera Cruz on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 P. M., instead of Thursday.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAZEL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TRELEAVEN.....May 25
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 25
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. H. SLOCUM.....July 25
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) May 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, May 9.
CHESAPEAKE CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN, (via Nassau,) May 16.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Dominick, corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

CHANGE OF PIERS.
STEAMERS
Bristol and Providence
Will remove from Pier No. 30 to Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., on and after May 1, 1872, leaving daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., for Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

HARLEM RIVER.—THE STEAM-BOAT TIGER LILY will commence her usual trips for the season on WEDNESDAY, May 1, viz.: Will leave foot of Commerce-st. and 126th-st., near Second-ave., for Centre Bridge, Carmansville, High Bridge, Tomkinson's Woods, Morris Dock, Fordham and Kings Bridge landings at 6:45 and 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Kings Bridge at 7:45 and 10:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Will also run to Cornwallis, Cromwell's, Commansville and High Bridge as follows: 6:15, *8, *9, *10:30 A. M.; *12:30, *1, *2, *4:10 and *5:10 P. M. Returning, leave High Bridge and intermediate landings at *7:30, *8:30, *10 and 11 A. M.; 12:30, *1:30, *2:30, *4:40 and 6:15 P. M. Figures marked with a * connect at Harlem with City boats.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—First trip from Harlem to Kings Bridge and intermediate landings, 8 A. M.; and returning from Kings Bridge and intermediate landings at 8 A. M. Last trip from Harlem to Kings Bridge, 7 P. M., and returning at 8:45 P. M. The residue of the day between Harlem and High Bridge, pleasant Sundays, expect two boats.
HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL RAY. CO.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT—Aquatic Special Notice.
HARLEM, April 29, 1872.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sunday excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in 8 hours, or with tide, 7 hours. Returning, leave North and Short Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat., April 27.....10½ A. M. | Fri., April 26.....8 A. M.
Tues., April 30.....1 P. M. | Mon., April 29.....3 P. M.
Thurs., May 2.....3 P. M. | Wed., May 1.....10½ A. M.
Sat., May 4.....3 P. M. | Fri., May 3.....1½ P. M.
Mon., May 6.....3 P. M. | Mon., May 6.....7 A. M.
Tues., May 7.....3 P. M. | Tues., May 7.....8 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE TO EAST ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CAHILL'S, FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot Spring-st., Saturdays, at 7 P. M. Landing at Troy connections with all trains along North-East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING AT 26 CANAL, FOOT OF CANAL-ST. North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North. The boats leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.
C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR BONNEOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS'S, Corlear's Hook, Hilton, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh.—Fine steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 32d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 6 A. M.

FOREST-RAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
1 P. M., Special Troy Express (no Stopping).
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
*4.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Ogdensburg, via Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
* Express trains leave south of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as hereafter.
O. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Greenport, Express train.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (Branch to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Montauk Point at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A NO. 1 MAN OR WOMAN, INFLUENCE, reliable and competent, to introduce a first-class small hotel on Madison-av., near the square. Who can give good referenced and $5,000 security for faithful performance of duty. For further particulars, apply to
BYE & CURTISS,
No. 346 6th-av.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE—A part or the whole interest in a well-established circulating library of about 20,000 volumes, with a good list of subscribers, which may be largely increased; a good investment for $6,000 to $20,000, and a pleasant occupation. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 10 East 23d-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business, already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital, only to increase it, is anxious to secure a partner with $20,000 to $30,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,687, New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE BUSINESS experience and some means, wishes to engage in some occupation where his services, either with or without capital, can be profitably employed. Address D. H. R., Box No. 101, Times Office.

A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR, WITH $1,000 or $2,000 can hear of an opportunity to enter an established business. Address HARRY, Station F.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.
Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:
MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FERNBACH, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN KOBB, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.
THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.
THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.
The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.
We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 is 1-3 more than Government.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
Details by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.
ALL TAXES PAID.
Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

TEN PER CENT.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE BY STATE TREASURER IN NEW-YORK.
ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 40 Pine-st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, paying from six to twenty per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for over twenty years, and always kept on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates.

SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.
The present holders of the property formerly owned by the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company and the New-York Gold Mining Company having organized a new company, are now prepared to exchange the stock of the same for the stock of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company upon favorable terms for the holders of stock. April 29, 1872.
For particulars inquire at the office, No. 32 Wall-st., Room No. 22.
CHARLES J. CANDA, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of April instant, at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. FRIEDLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, May 1, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election will be held on the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 16 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Water Loan Bonds, dated March 1, 1872, and July 1, in New-York, are offered for sale at par and accrued interest by the Gallatin National Bank, No. 34 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip: all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment.
Paying over 11 per cent. per annum.
We are just in receipt of last installment of the Bonds of Greene County, State of Missouri. Only about one-fourth of the whole issue ($400,000) of above Bonds remain unsold, which we continue to offer at 80c. and accrued interest. Bonds mature in 19 years. Rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable February and August, at National Park Bank, New-York, free of tax.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Houston and Texas
CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.'S
First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.
WILLIAM B. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.
Principal and interest payable in gold at the National Park Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first-class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange, and information may be obtained at our office.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THOS. DENNY & CO.,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Belleville and Southern Illinois First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Guaranteed Bonds at 85 and interest.
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Two Per Cent. Mortgage Equipment Bonds at 90 and interest.
Pacific of Missouri, Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax, at 85 and interest.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Second Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax, at 60 and interest.

MIDLAND BONDS.
The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 19 PINE-ST.

J. H. WILSON, late U. S. A. | EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Prest St. L. & S. E. Ry.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 74 William-st., New-York.
No. 906 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip RAILWAYS and sell Securities.
Choice securities constantly on hand.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AGENCY FOR TOWN OF EAST CHESTER.—The undersigned, trustees of the Town of East Chester, hereby give notice that we have made a special deposit in Deg Fifth-National Bank, located west side of 5th-av., between 24th and 27th sts., in the City of New-York, of all moneys received by us from the sale of Town Bonds issued said Town of East Chester, as they severally become due. And the undersigned further gives notice that the principal and interest of the bonds due on the 1st May, 1872, will be paid at the said Fifth National Bank.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Supervisor.
APRIL 26, 1872.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 8, until the morning of May 7, 1872.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF first mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of Trask, Southmayd & Chester, No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, at 12 M.
THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 52 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before May 1, will bear interest from that date. Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
Interest begins on the first of each and every month. Bank open twelve hours every day, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY.
Interest from May 1 to July 1.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites of newest styles at reduced prices.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK WARRANTED.
BOEHNEKAMP & SOSSAU,
No. 676 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING FOR furniture, baggage, &c., raised on elevators; private closed compartments always accessible, with choice of warehouses, HAEGER'S warehouses, 4th-av., from 23d to 24th sts., open to 9 P. M., and No. 262 Bleecker, the oldest, best-ventilated, most fireproof, accessible and thoroughly-appointed establishments in America.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new fireproof warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevators, &c. Rooms 12 to 125 feet deep, 20 feet high. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free of charge, at 74 Walker-st. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

TO LET—STORAGE ROOM, NO. 8 NELSON-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 543 West 125th-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And also the "Times" West-side Office, at No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LARGE FINE GRAY Flemish horses, sixteen and a half hands high, seven years old, sound and sensible as double or single horses. The owner having purchased a smaller pair in exchange of horses and will sell, at a very low price, an unusual opportunity is offered. Call and examine a really nice pair of horses at a great bargain. Apply at No. 163 West 46th-st., near 7th-av.

SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE—A SPLENDID imported thoroughbred sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, very finest form, perfectly, but kind as lambkins; is stylish; rides or drives; has a very long tail, fine carriage, very gentle, and will carry a lady. A Coupé Rockaway, built by Lawrence, and little used. To be seen at private stable, No. 13 East 45th-st.

FOR SALE—A SHETLAND POINY, THE handsomest and most imported, six years old, thirteen hands high, warranted sound and kind, free from vice or tricks; can be used by the most timid child in middle of harness with Bedford, phaeton and harness if desired. Apply at private stable, No. 149 East 45th-st.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' A Fancy Phaetons, Light Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Cabriolets, six-seat Carriages, Buggies, and other styles and choice vehicles; lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 639 Broadway.

SECOND HAND LIGHT ROCKAWAY, Several Buggies, Phaetons, Coupé Rockaway, and number slightly soiled Carriages, will be sold cheap. Great variety new Carriages; popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 639 Broadway.

STALLION FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL S. thoroughbred brown, 15½ hands; sound and kind; elegant under saddle and in harness; very valuable for stock purposes. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 639 Broadway.

TROTTER FOR SALE—HAS MADE A time 2:37, elegant driver; fourteen years old; cost $1,500; price $500. Inquire at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 639 Broadway. One family Horse, $300.

NOTICE TO ROAD MEN.—BEST ACCommodations,

AUCTION SALE OF 600 LOTS AND SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES
AT ELIZABETH, N. J., MONDAY, MAY 13, 1872.

ELIZABETH,

situated 12½ miles from New-York, and the Stations reached in time by the New-Jersey Railroad and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is a beautiful city of about 20,000 inhabitants, and presents rare attractions for those looking for homes away from the noise, confusion, and bustle of the great City of New-York.

One hundred and twenty-five passenger-trains run between the two cities daily, giving a communication about every one minute of the day of eighteen hours. A ride of thirty-five minutes in one of the luxurious cars of either the Central or the New-Jersey Railroads is much to be preferred to worrying up-town through the filthy Greenwich, Centre, or Chatham sts., in a crowded horse-car, hanging upon a strap, or wedged on a greasy cushioned seat, with one of New-York's heavy men on each of your feet.

Elizabeth is nearer down-town in time than the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and combines many of the advantages of New-York life, with none of the disadvantages. As trains run till midnight, places of amusement can be attended with as little inconvenience as if living in the upper part of the City. *Its streets are better paved* than those of the Metropolis, there being seventy-five miles of avenues handsomely graded, fifty miles of which are curbed and the sidewalks flagged, twenty-one miles paved with wood or Belgian block, and twenty-five miles are sewered. The religious privileges are in every respect the equal of the City of New-York, there being thirty churches, of different denominations, several of the edifices having cost from $75,000 to $200,000 to erect. Its educational advantages are of an unusually high order, and, in fact, in all the advantages that one seeks for in a home, Elizabeth may claim to be among the most attractive in the vicinity of New-York.

The spirit of enterprise that characterizes her inhabitants is proverbial, and the work of improvement still goes steadily on. Within three years there has been built an Orphan Asylum, costing $50,000, an opera-house seating 1,500 people, an arcade building costing some $80,000, the Westminster Church, costing, when completed, $200,000, and within the past year there have been created within the city limits *over 400 dwellings*.

LIBERAL TERMS.

Fifteen per cent. Cash on Day of Sale.

Twenty-five per cent. Cash in Thirty Days.

Balance Bond and Mortgage for Six Years.

DESCRIPTIVE MAPS NOW READY

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., N. Y.

POSITIVE SALE, by order of GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, of very desirable BUILDING LOTS in the VII Ward of Elizabeth, in the immediate vicinity of North Elizabeth Station, and adjoining North Park. These lots front on Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, Madison and Van Buren ave., and the cross streets. Jefferson-av. is paved from the Junction Station, in the centre of the city, to the line of this property, and *all of the streets upon which the lots front are graded, curbed and sewered*, and are among the finest and most prominent in the city. For most of the distance from the Junction Station they are built up on both sides with substantial and costly residences, and but a few blocks away lots realize fabulous prices per foot front, so that it will be readily seen that this sale offers unusual opportunities for profitable investments, as parties buying can feel assured that in a very short time they will be able to realize an advance as the city must eventually, and in a very little while, spread over this property and every lot will be wanted for occupancy.

For descriptive maps, free passes and full particulars apply to

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, NO. 40 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY.

Of late years the northerly portion of Elizabeth has been growing rated astonishingly. Newark being but four miles distant, the tendency is for these two cities to grow together; the latter with a population of 130,000 is rapidly approaching, so that already the growth of the two cities join, and there is but a short distance that is not solidly built up with houses. Elizabeth is yearly making great strides in her efforts to outdo her sister city in effecting this juncture, and there is no doubt that a few years will see these two great corporations united.

By reference to the map it will be seen that the property to be sold on the 13th of May is located on the direct line between these two cities—we should not say between, as the location is directly in Elizabeth, and in that portion where the greatest improvements are progressing in the natural growth toward Newark, or as it is known on the city map, the Fifth Ward. Within the past two years the New-Jersey Railroad Company, whose line runs the length of this ward, has erected, at a cost of $80,000, the spacious North Elizabeth Station.

One of the attractive features of the Fifth Ward is *North Park*—comprising twelve acres of high rolling land, which is now being laid out and ornamented by the city in a high style of landscape gardening. Jefferson-av. will traverse it in a serpentine course, in the same manner as South 5th-av. crosses Washington-square in New-York.

As all the property to be sold adjoins or is in the immediate vicinity of North Park, it must always be a favorite location and in active demand.

In addition to the opportunities for securing attractive and convenient homes this sale affords, it should attract the especial attention of capitalists seeking investments. The very many improvements now under way and to come must, in the course of a very few years, make all this property double and treble in value. Today, from North Elizabeth Station, over forty houses can be seen in process of erection and 100 are now under contract in the ward.

SPLENDID MUSIC

BY

Grafulla's 7th Regiment Band.

Special Train will Leave the Foot of Cortlandt and Barclay-sts. at 11:30 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

[Advertisement.]

PECHER'S CASTORIA is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or narcotic syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels. Upon the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic when the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed, with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it.

We know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
No. 81 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A.—A.—GREELEY.—If he have not an elegant and comfortable hat, his costume must fail to appear graceful. Ha! ha! Knox, the emperor of hatters, has made it his study to provide the ne plus perfection of head-dress. See how well he has succeeded at No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

By steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—Sergeant Sleich and lady, S. F. Miller and lady, Miss M. Miller, Miss L. Miller, Miss I. Miller, G. Buckman and lady, Master I. S. Wright, J. H. Gardner, Jr., Mrs. H. Barkhuis and child, Mrs. H. Hofman, P. G. Wilson, M. M. Fajelbrauer, S. Parish, Miss Parish, Dr. W. H. Birkhead and lady, J. J. Kingsford and lady, R. G. Williams and son, Miss Williams, Buchanan Read, lady and servant, G. H. Clark, J. C. Jennings, A. G. Day and lady, S. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Miss Leistwing, Miss Beerstecker, Rev. L. Wiseman, Rev. R. Stephenson, J. S. Wise, James, J. W. Thomas, E. H. Howell, T. L. Bell, M. Greenwood and child, Miss Schrieber, F. Meyer and lady, 3 children and servant, L. Mayer, Countess de Dion and servant, F. McCarty, Mrs. Little and servant, Mrs. Jackson, Miss M. G. Jackson, Miss Wallace, E. Hawley Hill, W. Dickford Smith and lady, W. W. Jase, J. Andrew, S. Sheyer, B. R. Winthrop, S. King, J. Mayer, C. R. Pace, H. Justin, Lord and Lady Milton, 2 children and 3 servants, Dr. Mitchell, Miss S. S. C. Stetson, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. W. A. Sartory, Mrs. Waterman, J. S. Kent, R. Mayer, W. Mayer, S. Marckwald, R. Lockwood, J. Grahame, J. Todhunter, J. Sheppard, Jos. Henry, R. Sheppard, C. B. Richmond and lady, Miss Raymond, R. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, J. W. Sedye, J. R. Bradbury, A. P. Chamberlain and lady, Greenwood, C. Cole, Rev. Dr. Cummings and lady, Miss Fox, Rev. R. J. Foster, S. Kashland, Mr. Brush, Rev. R. J. Nevin and servant, J. Askham, R. Higg, W. W. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mrs. D. Halladay, Mr. Halladay, Jr., W. Astor, lady, 3 children and servant, A. C. Jossin, S. W. Burwell, J. C. Glenny, H. Day, H. Smith, F. Chadwick, D. Buttess, C. J. Reed, R. Lambert, J. M. Cunningham, J. Powell, I. Dixon, E. Gilmour, I. Miller, W. W. Belmont, W. Wood, I. L. Lorillard, R. Livingstone, W. I. Blodgett, R. C. S. Lott, R. C. Kirby, G. Reed, A. C. Reilley, W. Monk, J. Sullivan, I. Hanneman, G. Anderson, A. Christie, P. M. Gomez.

In steam-ship San Jacinto from Savannah.—Gen. G. M. Sorrel and wife, Miss Sorrel, E. G. Du Bignon, R. Wright Samuel Whitman and wife, J. R. Harris and wife, Miss Harris, C. Alvaro and wife, Miss King and wife, daughter, nurse and servant, Mrs. Lescaze, Mrs. J. A. Redmond, Miss Spencer, Miss A. Pierce, Miss Miller, Mrs. Sheerson and nurse, Mrs. L. C. Downing and daughter, Mrs. M. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay and daughter, E. Cunningham, Chas. Seaman, M. K. Bowne, J. McLaughlin, James Garvey, M. Marcella, Rev. Dr. Fletcher and wife, J. J. Randall, E. R. Kimball, W. H. Schenck, Mrs. Jones and infants, C. L. Ferry, Jno. Hiding, R. Conwell, Louis Sylvester, Sidney Shepard and 31 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Margaret Flynn, Waters Burrows, G. W. Forbush, S. C. O. Ellis, Rev. O. Wilkeman, D. W. Henderkson, J. H. Lotus and wife, T. Bacon and wife, Mrs. E. P. Campbell and child, Mrs. S. R. Cornelius, J. McGuade, Dr. A. S. Oce, R. Penfield, Miss A. Strahn, John Strahn, W. B. Smith and wife, R. A. Cande, George Bower, Ed. Belford, H. Eddy, J. Frazier, C. J. Loring, L. Bradford, C. J. Bonough, M. Brown, and wife, J. L. Lyman, D. Stoke, H. D. Bolister and wife, C. Kane, L. Kane, Mrs. Harris and wife, Mrs. G. Bates, Miss Farrell, C. R. Bodell, Dr. W. G. Blington, Wm. Pease, Mrs. —Joe Marie Jackson, Mrs. Reed, Kelley, Kelley, Miss M. Pitcher, Miss Pitcher, Miss A. Grant, Miss A. T. A. Wilmer, R. Nixon, W. Hinchcliff, W. E. Miller and wife, A. Sear, L. W. Lee, W. Randall and grandson, F. Battle, Wm. Geddes, Mrs. Barnard, L. Higell, Lodian Bachmann.

SEMI-ATTUNE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:16 | Sun sets....6:56 | Moon rises....3:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 3:22 | Gov. Island, 3:41 | Hell Gate....5:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 30.

(Cleared.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. H. Franklyn; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co; William F. Clyde, Scott, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co; Isaac Bell, Stockton, Norfolk, Ans. Old Dominion Steam-ship Co; Ariel, Foster, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Vesper, Davis, Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Koln, (N. G.,) Frank, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co; Regulator, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co; Benchmoter, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. F. Bridge; Mentor, Jones, Philadelphia; Middlesex, Buell, Hartford.

Barks Mayflower, (Br.,) Smith, Christiansand for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Beado Parker, (Br.) Cox, Antwerp, James Y. Rilwell & Co; Atlantic, (Br.,) Johnsen, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ferreri, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. G. Norwood, Harkness, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; James Ivse, (Br.,) Carroll, Pictou, W. Geo. H. Brewster; Kalstad, (Norw.,) Johnson, Havre, Totens & Beckmann.

Brigs Enrichetta, (Ital.,) Russo, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuova Achilles, (Ital.,) Farrari, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Springbok, (Br.,) Macintosh, Lagunyra and Campeachy, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Abby Ellen, Havener, Saltilla River, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Esperanza, (Port.,) Lomenico, Bahia, E. E. Ammonck & Co.; Fashionable, (Br.,) Cousins, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, Ponce, P. R., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Shepherdess, (Br.,) Paine, Kingston, Ja., G. F. Bulley; C. P. Eaton, (Br.,) Elwood, Cardenas; Beaver, (Br.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B.

Schrs. Sangreal, (Br.,) Couch, Rio Grande do Sul, George F. Bulley; V. Stafford, Curry, Alicante and Valencia; C. Thompson, Dixon, Elizabethport, B. J. Weldery.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.) Meier, Hamburg April 17, Havre 20th, with mdse. and 196 passengers to Kimbach & Co. Passed Sandy Hook, northerly winds and calms up to Sable Island, and from thence fresh winds from the westward; April 25, lat. 40 40 N., lon. 62 10 W., spoke bark Arthur, (Br.,) steering W. April 27, lat. 40 48 N., lon. 64 2 W., passed a water-logged brig, with a deck cargo of timber, both masts overboard and much chafed around her now, as if she had been in ice; saw no name; same day passed bark St. Louis, (of Toulon,) in lat. 40 42 N., lon. 64 26 W., becalmed.

Steam-ship New-York, (N. G.,) Klunkist, Bremen April 16 and Southampton 18, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 24, lat. 40 20 N., lon. 67 15 W., passed American ship with signal "1862," and American bark with signal "D. S. K. T." 26th, lat. 42 23 N., lon. 63 48 W., passed steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 41 N., lon. 67 W., saw an N. G. Lloyd steamer, all bound E.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, April 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah April 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston April 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Henry Pelham, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Vickery, Cardiff 64 da., with railway iron to T. S. Kennedy; 29th, passed in the Narrows. Took the northern passage to lat. 52, lon. 24, from thence the southern, and had a continuation of strong westerly gales to the Western Islands. March 6, had a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W., lasting 48 hours; stove boats and started bulwarks; was obliged to throw oil overboard for the safety of the vessel. From Western Islands had moderate weather; was 9 da. W. of Bermuda. March 26, Stephen De Shanlis, (colored,) seaman, aged 25 years, a native of Brazil, fell from the main yard to the deck and was killed. March 17, George Brown, (colored,) seaman, native of Leon, aged 21 years, while furling the upper main topsail, fell overboard and was drowned. April 8, lat. 22 18 lon. 26 15, spoke bark Atholia, from London, for Ja. mdse. April 19, lat. 32 N., lon. 67 W., spoke brig Avazgeline, from Lockport, N. S., for Jamaica.

Bark Vista, (Arnesen, N. S.,) Rent, Cienfuegos 22 da. with sugar to Henry Baker. Had fine weather and light baffles; 6 da. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Gustave, (Dan.,) Bismann, Port-au-Platte 18 da. with hides, &c., to Beyerbach & Schultz. Had variable weather. April 23, lat. 33 35, lon. 72 06, had a severe gale from N. to E., lasting 20 minutes; lost jib. April 29, 100 miles S. of Barnegat, passed a brig painted black.

Brig J. Leighton, (Leighton, Mackras 6 da., with pitlog to Thayer & Bro.

Schr. Emma Green, (of Bangor,) Collins, Matanzas, via Delaware Breakwater 14 da., with molasses to Siddy & Winford—vessel to S. C. Lord & Co. Had fine weather; on lat. 37, lon 73 76, saw a large can buoy painted black.

Schr. William Clark, Green, Shark River, N. J., with part of cargo of the schr. St. Croix to the Coast Wrecking Company.

Schr. Frank Alfred, Coleman, Barnegat 12 da., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Weldery. Had fine weather; has been 3 da. E. of Hatteras.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Bugell, Brazos Santiago, Tex., 20 da., with hides, tallow and wool to Woodhouse & Rudd. Had fine weather, and has been 4 da. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Arthur, Mg. for New-York.

Schr. Amelie Adie, (Br.,) Rouse, St. Pierre, Mart., 20 da. with sugar to S. F. Pratt; had heavy weather; lost boat, &c.

Schr. Welcome, (of Sutton, Mass.,) Bickle, Ponce, P. R., 18 da., with molasses to Moller & Thilow. Arrived to master; had fine weather, and was 3 da. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 15 da., with piling to Jeff Frye & Co.

Schr. Ben Rockland, Spear, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Sole, Smith, Pembroke, with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Marion Draper, Mandy, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. O. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 5 da., with naval stores to Wm. H. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Philadelphia, (Br.,) Lawton, Wentworth, N. S., 6 da., with plaster to Crandall, Burnham & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 6 da., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. C. Hess, Crowley, Rangy, N. B., 6 da., with piling to master.

Schr. Martha A., (Br.,) Thomas, St. John, N. B., 5 da., with lumber to Weaver, Walker & Co.

Schr. Sawdust, Leach, Kinnahtogan, for Fall River.

Schr. William Salisbury, Hawkins, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Arthur, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Marcena, Masson, Dayton, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. A. Butler, Strickland, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Hussey, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Whiting, with piling to master.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Prescott.

Schr. Watch, May, Cullen, Virginia.

Schr. G. S. Smith, Baker, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Friars, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.

Schr. E. Ellis, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. E. E. Bennett, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.

Sld.—Steam-ships Koln, for Bremen; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell and Wm. F. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, light, south, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Arr. brigs Daphne, from Baltimore; Shasta, from do; A. H. Torrey, from Philadelphia; schrs. Ralph Carlton, from Matanzas; Mary D. Collins, from do.

Arr. steamers Shannon, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark Helen Campbell, from London.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Arr. steam-ship Yazoo, from New Orleans and Havana.

Below, a bark supposed to be the Conquest, from Hyeres, France.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. Matanzas, from Baltimore; J. B. Simmons, from Philadelphia. Schr. H. G. Hand, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, put in for a harbor. Sld. bark Harvest Home, for Fernandina.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Parana, from Matanzas; Soho, from Pensacola; J. Bell and Bell Boy. Passed out bark Manitoba, and brig Morskwood, for Cardiff, and brig Costella, for Boston. Sld. brig Caroline, and schr. Huntress, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 30.—Arr. steamers Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York, and Georgiana, from Baltimore.

Cleared steamers Virgo, for New-York, and Seminole, for Boston; bark Harriet F. Hussey, for New-York; schrs. Palma, for Bridgeport, and Ida Burgess, for Providence.

Sld. ships Lady Dufferin, for Menal Bridge, and Transgushar, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 28.—Arr. schr. Ann, from Elizabethport, for Boston.

30th—Arr. schs. "Annie Gee," from Calais, for Philadelphia.

Reported schrs. Ariola, Revenge and Cherub.

Spoken.

April 20, lat. 40, lon. 66, brig Mattie B. Russell, of and from Portland, for Havana, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 6.

April 24, lat. 47 27, lon. 46, ship Europa, (N. G.,) Hanson, from Batavia for Boston, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 20.—Steamer Crescent City arr. this afternoon from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—The National line steam-ship France, Capt. Thomson, from New-York April 18, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor this morning.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York April 20, for Liverpool, also arr. here this morning, at 7 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Arr. steamer France, from New-York April 18; bark Hampton-Court from Savannah March 22; ship L. B. Gilchrist, from Savannah March 27; ship Norwester, from New-Orleans March 27; ship Nile, from New-York March 28; bark Windermere, from Charleston April 7; ship Lydia Stolfield, from New-Orleans March 14.

MOVILLE, April 30.—The Allan line steam-ship Germany, Capt. Trocks, from Portland, Me., for Liverpool, arr. here today.

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